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TIPPED OFF—New York bomb squad detectives examining a bomb found in a bank safe deposit box yesterday.

Model of Plan to Free Radicals

7-Month Bombs Are Found In Vaults of 8 Banks in U.S.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (UPI)—Bomb squads acting on anonymous letters found eight delayed-action bombs today in safe deposit boxes in the vaults of major banks in three cities.

Explaining the purpose of the bombs, the letters said: "Kidnapping people and demanding property or money in exchange for their lives exemplifies the anti-life property values of a sick and brutal society. The movement in America is spelling favored by some radicals would do better to kidnap property and offer it in exchange for the freedom of our people."

The letters ended: "Free all political prisoners" and "Remember George Jackson and Sam Molyneux." Jackson was a black radical killed at San Quentin in what was described as an escape attempt last year. Molyneux, a white radical, was killed during the Attica uprising in New York last year.

Two in San Francisco

The police removed the bombs from branches of the First National City Bank, Manufacturers Hanover Trust and the Marine Midland Grace Trust in New York, from the Continental Illinois National, the First National Bank of Chicago and the Northern Trust in Chicago, and from the Crocker-Citizens National Bank and the Wells Fargo Bank in San Francisco.

Officials of the Bank of America in San Francisco said that a bomb went off in a vault at a branch last Sept. 7 and believed it might have been the bomb mentioned in the letter. Damage then was termed minor, with no injuries.

The bomb squads' task was made easier by keys attached to some of the letters. The renter of all the boxes involved was named as Christopher Charles Mohr. The boxes were rented in December, 1970.

The unsigned letters received by news media in Chicago and New York identified the boxes by name of bank, box number and key number. It said that the bombs, which were called demolition devices, were long-range models and that each was a prototype.

"Timers were made of low-quality cordless electric clocks,"

50 Doctors' Lament**The 'British Disease of Overpopulation'**

LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP)—Fifty eminent physicians today demanded urgent government action to combat what they called the "British disease of overpopulation" and "its attendant pollution."

Britain's present population of 55.3 million is too great for its 93,025 square miles of land, they stated, adding that it could mean "standing room only" within 100 years.

Among government measures urged by the doctors were free contraceptives for all, free sterilization for men and television campaigns aimed against large families.

"Unless the present reproductive boom is stopped," they declared, "there can be no

tolerable existence for future generations on this planet."

But it was the particular plight of this tiny island which engaged the doctors' attention in a letter sent to two medical journals, *Lancet* and the British Medical Journal.

Britain, they stated, is the eighth most crowded nation on earth.

And in England and Wales, two of Britain's components, the population density surpasses that of any other country except Taiwan, the physicians said.

According to the 1971 census here, an average of 833 persons inhabit each square mile of England and Wales. London, has 11,979 per square mile.



Associated Press

Nixon, Sato Announce After Talks**U.S. to Give Japan Okinawa May 15**

From Wire Dispatches

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Jan. 7.—President Nixon today agreed that the United States would return Okinawa to Japanese sovereignty May 15.

The date was announced in a joint statement issued by the President and Japanese Premier Eisaku Sato after two days of summit talks at the Western White House here.

Mr. Sato said later the two days of conferences had contributed to strengthening the unshakable relationship of mutual trust and interdependence between the two nations.

The Japanese leader also expressed hope that Mr. Nixon's planned visit to Peking and Moscow this year "will bring about fruitful achievement for the peace and prosperity of the world."

The joint statement said the President indicated the intention of the U.S. government to confirm upon reversion that its assurances concerning nuclear weapons on Okinawa had been fully carried out.

Mr. Sato expressed his deep appreciation for this reiteration of the intention of the United States to remove nuclear weapons from the base it will retain on Okinawa.

The announcement came in the form of a letter from

emotional issue in Japan since the United States turned it into a key military base. For a time, it was used as a take-off point for B-52 bombers raiding Indochina.

Concerning trade and economic questions, the communiqué said:

"Recognizing that the future strengthening of the already close economic ties between Japan and the United States was of vital importance to the overall relations between the two countries."

There was no mention, however, of the trade concessions the United States had requested in return for the political measures obtained by the Japanese.

As the talks neared a conclusion, Secretary of State William R. Rogers told newsmen that Mr. Nixon's summit talks during the past month have served the cause of peace and understanding in the world.

Mr. Rogers also called attention to the fact that the United States was building a naval communications center and airstrip on the strategically situated island of Diego Garcia, a move to which the United States has not tried to draw much attention.

"We are interested in the area," Mr. Rogers said, "and we would like to have the capability to operate there."

Diego Garcia is in the Chagos Archipelago, a British holding almost in the center of the Indian Ocean, about 1,100 statute miles southwest of the southern tip of India.

Prior to the outbreak of the Indian-Pakistan war, the U.S. Navy operated relatively in-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

the Western White House at San Clemente, Calif., to former New Hampshire Gov. Lane Dwinnell, who released it today.

Mr. Dwinnell heads the group of Nixon supporters who last Monday placed the President's name in the state's March 7 primary.

In his letter, the President said he would not be able to campaign actively and personally in the primary elections, although he was allowing his name to be entered in the other primaries as well as New Hampshire's.

The United States and Japan jointly signed the reversion agreement on Okinawa and the other Ryukyu Islands, held by the United States since World War II, last June 17. But no date for the return to Japanese control had been set until today.

Okinawa has become a major

For Peace and Progress'**Nixon Official Candidate; To 'Carry Forward' Effort**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (UPI)—President Nixon announced today his candidacy for re-election in order to "carry forward the effort . . . to bring peace and progress both abroad and at home."

The announcement came in the form of a letter from

Sen. Muskie opened his New Hampshire primary campaign with a call for complete U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam. — Page 2.

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"I was in New Hampshire," Mr. Nixon wrote, "that I began my campaign for the presidency four years ago, and I remember well the opportunity that campaign provided to visit so much of the state and to meet so many of its people.

"I have tried to be true to the trust that they expressed, and to carry forward the effort we began in New Hampshire in 1968: to bring peace and progress both abroad and at home and to give America the leadership it needs for a new era of national greatness."

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Okinawa has become a major

Trial Was Staged, Procedure Violated, Bukovsky Charged

'Soviet society is sick with the fear that has come down to us from the Stalin times.'

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Jan. 7 (NYT)—Vladimir K. Bukovsky, a Soviet dissident, was reported today to have accused the Soviet authorities of having violated proper procedure and stage-managed his one-day trial here Wednesday on charges of anti-Soviet propaganda.

He was accused of having sent documentation abroad to show that Soviet mental asylums were being used for citizens holding political views other than those of the regime.

In the "last word" granted to defendants before sentence is passed, the 29-year-old dissident also described Soviet society as ailing. "It is sick with the fear that has come down to us from the Stalin times," he said.

"But the process of public spiritual enlightenment has begun and cannot be stopped," he said. "Society now understands that the offender is not the one who washes our dirty linen in public, but the one who soils it in the first place."

"And no matter how long I will spend in confinement, I will never recant my convictions."

Mr. Bukovsky, one of the most active members of the dissident community, was sentenced to

seven years' imprisonment, followed by five years' exile, or enforced residence in a remote area.

Western newsmen were barred from the trial, which was described as "public" by Soviet news media, and the text of the "last word" was made available by friends of the accused.

Mr. Bukovsky was charged with having attempted to smuggle duplicating equipment into the Soviet Union for the purpose of disseminating subversive materials. He said on this point in his final statement:

"Before my arrest, a former school friend, Neklyudov, who is now a customs guard at Sheremetyevo Airport [Moscow international terminal] was sent to see me, apparently on orders of the KGB [secret police] with instructions to induce me to arrange for the importation of equipment for an underground printshop. But he was so clumsy that he failed in his task."

Mr. Bukovsky contended that

only witnesses for the prosecution

were called during the trial and that his requests for testimony for the defense were rejected.

The court acted on the ground



Associated Press

defense were mentally ill and, therefore, unqualified to testify," Mr. Bukovsky said.

Two of the proposed witnesses, he added, had never been remanded to mental asylums, but

had visited relatives there and were familiar with practices.

Mr. Bukovsky said: There is not a single article in the code of criminal procedure that was not

violated."

Washington, Jan. 7 (UPI)—China today set off a nuclear explosion in the atmosphere with a yield of less than 20 kilotons—equivalent of 20,000 tons of TNT—the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission announced.

This is the 12th test China is known to have carried out in the atmosphere.

12th Chinese A-Blast

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U.S. Specialists Report

Two Russian Spy-Satellites Watched India-Pakistan War

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (UPI).—The Soviet Union sent up two observation satellites in quick succession during the India-Pakistan war and brought them down ahead of schedule in their dash to analyze the pictures, informed sources said yesterday.

The rapid-fire space shots are fresh evidence that the era of open skies has arrived—even though neither the United States nor the Soviet Union acknowledges it overtly.

Instead, each superpower looks down on the other from space, cameras rolling, and each mobilizes this new space tool for special missions in times of crisis like the India-Pakistan war.

While the United States has put its Samos observation sat-

ellite through special maneuvers in the past to get a look at such hot spots as the Mideast, figures on recent military space launches indicate that no American photographic satellite was sent up during last month's India-Pakistan war.

Instead, the United States apparently relied primarily on pictures taken by reconnaissance airplanes. Besides fighters adapted for reconnaissance, the United States has high-flying spy planes like the U-2 and SR-71 to cover trouble areas.

The Soviet satellites sent on their special mission bear the innocuous names of Cosmos-463 and Cosmos-464 in international space logs. But the routes they flew after launch are the key to knowing that they were sent up to look over the battle area—and probably help keep track of American warship movements.

Cosmos-463 blasted off Dec. 6 on the nose of an SS-6 Sapwood rocket from the Soviet spaceport at Tyuratam. It stayed aloft for five days, coming as close as 130 miles to earth, before sending its payload of pictures down to Russia, presumably landing near the recovery area outside Karaganda.

Cosmos-464 went up Dec. 10 from the Russians' military space facility at Plesetsk, and zoomed down to 124 miles in altitude for picture-taking. Cosmos-464 also stayed in orbit for five days—giving the Russians satellite coverage from Dec. 6 through Dec. 16.

This covered the crucial days of the war, which began on a full scale Dec. 3 and ended with Pakistan's surrender in the east on Dec. 16 and an overall ceasefire on Dec. 17.

Ordinarily, such Soviet reconnaissance satellites as Cosmos-463 and 464 stay in orbit for between 12 and 18 days. This allows them to cover a maximum number of photographic targets on earth. But the satellite flight times were cut in half for these special missions.

Partial Report

The basic information about these flights was released by the Soviet Union itself under a United Nations agreement designed to keep space data in the public domain. However, the purpose of these flights was not given by the Russians but was deduced by space specialists in the United States and Britain.

The war-watching satellites were launched after another series of Soviet space shots with military implications was also watched by U.S. and British radar.

This earlier space exercise involved the perfecting of techniques for intercepting and inspecting another satellite in space, possibly with the idea of doing it in wartime.

Because American Polaris submarines navigate partly with the help of special satellites and America's Samos satellites monitor activities in Russia, the Pentagon is watching the Russians' satellite-inspection exercises with concern.

Some Western space specialists argue, however, that since both the superpowers depend heavily on their satellites for information, there is a form of mutual deterrence in space which will keep one side from doing violence to the other's satellites.

However, there is widespread agreement that the United States has nothing to compare with the Soviets' satellite-inspection ability—a technique demonstrated most recently in flights from Nov. 29 to Dec. 3.

Russians, Czechs Quit UN Unit on Stockholm Talks

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 7 (UPI).—The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia Wednesday pulled out of a preparatory committee for the Stockholm human environment conference next June, foreshadowing a possible boycott of that meeting by all the Soviet bloc countries.

The reason for the pullout was that East Germany, as non-member of the United Nations and of its various specialized agencies, has not been invited to participate but this was not so stated at today's meeting.

On the other hand, China was invited to sit in on the preparatory body as an observer.

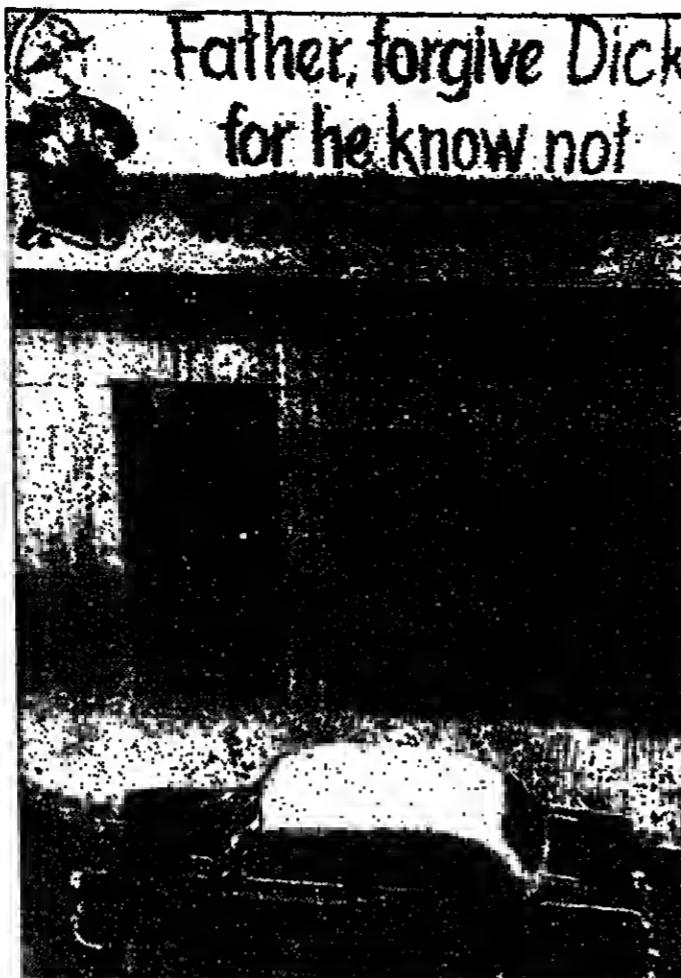
Pompidou Gets Aid To Preserve Camargue

PARIS, Jan. 7 (UPI).—The World Wildlife Fund today presented to French President Georges Pompidou a one-million franc check toward the purchase of a natural reserve in the Camargue, the Rhône delta area in France, which is considered one of Europe's natural treasures.

In a ceremony at the Elysée Palace this afternoon, fund vice-president Lise Hoffman said: "It is not enough to fight air and water pollution, and preserve green belts around our cities; nature's diversity must also be protected. It is essential to the quality of our existence."

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AN INDIAN SIGN—Billboard poster above entrance to the Air India office in New Delhi shows Air India "Maharajah" kneeling to pray for forgiveness for "Dick" (United States President Richard M. Nixon) for his anti-Indian stance in the recent Indo-Pakistani war.

During India-Pakistan War**U.S. Defense Aide's Attack On Press Revealed in Memo**

By Laurence Stern and Sanford J. Ungar

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (UPI).—During the secret deliberations of top Nixon administration

on the India-Pakistan crisis last month, an assistant secretary of defense accused the press of "slanting"

against Pakistan the news coverage of the war.

G. Warren Nutter, assistant defense secretary for international security affairs, made the charge in an exchange with the President's top adviser on national security, Henry A. Kissinger, during a White House session on Dec. 4.

"It goes without saying," Mr. Nutter commented, "that the entire press is slanting this war to place the entire blame on the Pakistanis and to show that they attacked India."

Mr. Kissinger chimed in: "This has been a well-done political campaign for which we will pay."

The exchange was recorded in a "memorandum for record" prepared by James H. Noyes, a deputy to Mr. Nutter.

The memorandum, which purportedly quotes the participants directly, is one of several documents in the possession of The Washington Post, which obtained it from Washington newspaper columnist Jack Anderson.

It covers the same meeting as another memorandum, published in Wednesday's editions of The Washington Post (and in Friday's International Herald Tribune).

The other memorandum, drafted by Navy Capt. Howard Kay for the Joint Chiefs of Staff, reported the session in paraphrase form.

The Noyes memorandum records Mr. Kissinger's assertion that President Nixon was angry even at the State Department over the way it was portraying, in background briefings for the press, the crisis on the Indian subcontinent.

This issue came up during discussion of American strategy in the UN debate over the war.

"Both Yahya [former Pakistan President Mohammed Yahiya Khan] and Mrs. Gandhi [Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi] are making bellicose statements. If we refer to Mrs. Gandhi's in our statement, do we not also have to refer to Yahya?" asked Assistant Secretary of State Samuel De Palma.

Mr. Kissinger is quoted as replying:

"The President says either the bureaucracy should put out the right statement on this, or the White House will do it. Can the UN object to Yahya's statements about defending his country?"

Mr. De Palma answered: "We will have difficulty in the United Nations because most of the countries who might go with us do not want to tilt toward Pakistan to the extent we do."

"Whatever is doing the back-grounding at State," Mr. Kissinger is then quoted as saying, "is invoking the President's wrath. Please try to follow the President's wishes."

FBI investigation into Mr. Anderson's sources for the Indo-Pakistani crisis documents continued yesterday. Justice Department sources said, however, that it was not of the scale of an earlier probe concerning disclosures of the Pentagon papers on the war in Vietnam.

Another congressional committee announced yesterday that it is planning hearings on the government's security classification system.

Rep. William S. Moorhead, D.-Pa., said that his Subcommittee on Foreign Operations and Gov-

**Father, forgive Dick!
for he know not!**

Sweeping Attack 6 Weeks Before President's Visit**Peking Says Nixon's U.S. Is in 'Drastic Decline'**

HONG KONG, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—China today issued a sweeping denunciation of President Nixon, six weeks before the American leader is scheduled to arrive in Peking.

The New China News Agency said U.S. imperialism was in a "drastic decline" and like a "worm-eaten tree."

"In the three years since Nixon was inaugurated, he has made many efforts to extricate the United States from a financial and economic quagmire," the agency said.

"He has racked his brains, thought up various measures to cope with the situation and made a number of fine promises, all of which have gone bankrupt one after another," it added.

The agency said that Mr. Nixon, "at his wit's end," finally produced his new economic policy, which intensified the exploitation of the working people.

In the four and a half months since it went into operation, Mr. Nixon's new economic policy "has been tantamount to lifting a rock only to drop it on to his own feet," the agency said.

Turning to the Indochina war, the official news agency said, "U.S. imperialism continues to suffer one defeat after another... in spite of a war expenditure of more than \$300 billion."

Observers have noted that Peking's tough tone toward the American President and the United States followed the recent U.S. bombing of North Vietnam, which is said to be uneasy about Mr. Nixon's visit to Peking next month.

The Peking government may be trying to reassure its allies that its attitude towards the United States has not changed.

U.S. Party in Peking

PEKING, Jan. 7.—Members of the White House advance party ran through the drill for President Nixon's arrival here with their Chinese hosts today, then boarded a Russian-built aircraft for the flight south to Shanghai to continue scouting the itinerary.

Groups of curious airport workers clustered at the windows of the terminal to watch as the Americans paced back and forth across the tarmac with Chinese

officials, apparently drawing up the procedures for the President's arrival here Feb. 21.

Eric, Gen. Alexander Haig, leader of the White House group and Ron Ziegler, Mr. Nixon's press secretary, were among those who spent about 20 minutes on the tarmac with a team of Chinese that included Han Hau, deputy chief of protocol in Peking.

Foreign Ministry. Nearly one of the Americans took a series of photographs of the area, presumably for study by Washington protocol officials.

At about the time the Americans left Peking the People's Daily, the mass-circulation organ of the Communist party, hit the streets with the first photograph of Chinese that had ever printed in Chinese

leaders standing with members of the U.S. armed forces.

The photograph showed Prince Chun En-lai and Chen Chien-ching, a marshal who now serves as vice-chairman of the military commission, posing with the crew of the presidential aircraft.

The crew, 15 in all, are all members of the U.S. Air Force. None was in uniform,

were seen as a distinct indication of change in the prospect. Just 10 days ago Britain broke off the negotiations with Mr. Mintoff with an angry fire of suggestions that the Maltese prime minister was holding it up to blackmail.

An emergency British airlift is due to start tomorrow to bring dependents of the British force home from Malta. Among the first aircraft will be one carrying pregnant wives, with an obstetrician in attendance in case of sudden births.

For the last week the British government has gone ahead with its evacuation plans, as if the whole issue were decided, and there were no hope of remaining in the abandoned historic Maltese bases.

Todays spokesman in Whitehall began saying that Britain certainly had no intention of being precipitate or carrying out a scorched earth policy in its evacuation of the bases. This took a somewhat different tone from earlier statements that all equipment and supplies would be promptly removed.

Mr. Mintoff, in a note delivered on Christmas day, had given Britain until New Year's Eve to pay an additional \$11 million for use of the bases or clear out and since then, after the British rejection of the financial demand, has extended the evacuation deadline until Jan. 15.

These two straws in the wind

Planes, Saigon Units Hit Reds Around Central Highlands

SAIGON, Jan. 7 (UPI).—South Vietnamese forces trying to forestall a Communist offensive struck into eastern Cambodia at dawn today to hit Communist positions near South Vietnam's Central Highlands border area.

The defense minister, Lord Carrington, cancelled on virtually no notice his flight to the Far East for two-week tour of the area.

Sources said Prime Minister Ed-

ward Heath had instructed him to stay available for developments in Malta.

The foreign secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-House, said "sensible negotiations" could resume if the Maltese prime minister, Dom Mintoff, was ready for them.

Sir Alec was speaking in Auchterarder, in his Scottish constituency.

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This raised to 12 the number of U.S. fighter-bombers and support planes lost in Laos and North Vietnam between Dec. 10 and Jan. 1.

The South Vietnamese Com-

mand today said 1,376 North Viet-

namese and Viet Cong guerrillas were killed by government troops during the six-week operation in eastern Cambodia which ended on Saturday.

Pompidou to See Heath in England Feb. 19 and 20

LONDON, Jan. 7 (UPI).—French President Georges Pompidou will hold informal talks with Prime Minister Edward Heath Feb. 19-20 outside London. Mr. Heath's office announced today.

The announcement said the meeting would be held at Chequers, Mr. Heath's official country residence.

It said other arrangements would be announced later. But it was understood foreign ministers would probably not join in the talks.

Government sources said Mr. Heath invited Mr. Pompidou on a personal basis and the French president would not be stopping for formal meetings in London.

The sources said the visit here had been envisaged since Mr. Heath traveled to Paris on an official visit last May for talks with Mr. Pompidou that provided the breakthrough on Britain's bid to join the European Common Market.

The Chequers talks were expected to include the Common Market, monetary questions and relations between Europe and the United States.

Greece's New Coins Use Regime's Symbol

ATHENS, Jan. 7 (UPI).—The Greek drachma got a face-lift with the new year.

New one-drachma coins, bearing the army-backed regime's symbol of the legendary phoenix rising from the flames and a soldier with a bayonet, have gone into circulation.

The new coin, depicting exiled King Constantine's portrait on the other side, also bears the words "April 21, 1967," the date of the military coup that brought Prime Minister George Papadopoulos to power.

King Constantine's portrait on the other side, also bears the words "April 21, 1967," the date of the military coup that brought Prime Minister George Papadopoulos to power.

Philip Naeary, a spokesman for the Marine Midland Bank in New York, explained how a bomb could be left undetected in a safe deposit box.

In order to use his box, he said, a customer must identify himself by his signature. He and a guard then use a double set of keys to open the container in which the box is kept.

If the authorities refused to meet the demand, they would have to wait until the devices went off—perhaps months later, the letter said.

"Who will want to vacation in

WEATHER

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Launching New Hampshire Drive

Muskie Calls for Complete U.S. Pullout From Vietnam

From Wire Dispatches
MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 7.—Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine said here last night that it was time for the United States to withdraw completely from South Vietnam; regardless of the consequences.

In an emotional speech launching his campaign in the New Hampshire presidential primary, the senator said that the investment of American lives and \$120 billion in Vietnam had been "wasted." He stopped just short of saying flatly that the United States could not prevent a Communist take-over of South Vietnam, but made the point indirectly.

Meanwhile, the following was

U.S. Mobster Mickey Cohen Leaves Prison

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Jan. 7 (UPI)—Former racketeer Mickey Cohen, convicted in 1967 of income tax evasion and sentenced to 15 years in prison, was released yesterday because of good behavior. He had served 10 1/2 years.

Cohen, a gambler who liked to call himself the "bookie's bookie," was once thought to be the chief of the Southern California underworld, was convicted of failing to pay more than \$392,000 in federal taxes during the late 1940s.

Cohen, now 83 years old, has to use two canes to walk as a result of injuries he suffered in a fight at the federal penitentiary at Atlanta in 1963.

He was beaten by another prisoner on the head with a lead pipe, and the resulting brain damage left him partly crippled. He had an operation to relieve pressure on his brain and has undergone physical therapy.

Cohen, reared in Los Angeles, was regarded as the successor to Benjamin "Bugsy" Siegel as boss of Southern California's underworld in the late 1940s, after Siegel was slain.

Cohen himself escaped death in several gangland shootings and his home was bombed twice.

Purple Gang Head Free

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 7 (UPI)—Thomas Licavoli, leader of the notorious "Purple Gang" of mobsters during the Prohibition era, was released yesterday from the Ohio Penitentiary, where he spent 37 years on a murder conviction.

Licavoli, 68, said he planned to reside with his wife in suburban Gahanna and continue his prison hobby of collecting and selling stamps.

He was convicted in 1934 and sentenced to life for the gangland slaying of three rival mobsters while head of the "Purple Gang" in the Toledo-Detroit underworld.

Some political observers believe that former Gov. James A. Rhodes was defeated in the 1970 Republican primary because he condemned Licavoli's conviction to second-degree murder in 1969. Life magazine published an article that hinted that a deal had been made to free Licavoli. Mr. Rhodes sued Life for \$10 million, then dropped the suit.

Court Swears In 2 New Justices

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (UPI)—Virginia lawyer Lewis F. Powell Jr. and Assistant Attorney General William H. Rehnquist were sworn in today—giving the Supreme Court both its 99th and 100th Justices in history and the conservative bent that President Nixon had sought.

Judge Powell, 64, from Richmond, is the seventh man to be appointed from his state while Justice Rehnquist, 47, is the first from Arizona. Both are regarded as strict constructionists on constitutional law.

In accordance with custom, the two men took their oaths to support the Constitution—the same oath given all federal employees in the privacy of the Justices' conference room with only their seven colleagues present. Chief Justice Warren E. Burger administered the oath.

Heston Named Bishop

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 7 (UPI)—Pope Paul VI today named as archbishop the Rev. Edward L. Heston, an American priest who heads the Vatican commission for social communications. Father Heston, 64, of South Bend, Ind., was named titular archbishop of Numidia, in North Africa.

Jewish Appeal Funds

TEL AVIV, Jan. 7 (AP)—The United Jewish Appeal raised more than \$100 million in 1971 in 69 countries. The figure was up 30 percent over 1970.



AN AMERICAN VISITOR—Mrs. Richard Nixon being greeted at the Abidjan airport yesterday by the Ivory Coast President Félix Houphouët-Boigny and his wife.

Jet Hijacked From California To Cuba by Couple With Child

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 7 (UPI)—A man with a shotgun and a woman, carrying a pistol and small child, hijacked a plane over California today, forced it to fly to Tampa, and then on to Cuba.

The Federal Aviation Agency said the plane, with nine crew members aboard, landed in Cuba at 1801 GMT.

The hijacker had first said they wanted to go to Africa when informed that the Boeing 727 was not equipped for a transatlantic flight, they settled on Cuba.

"We may not like the result when it comes," he continued. "We may not approve the result when it comes. The result when it comes may run counter to what we have been trying to do for the last five years."

"All I can say to you is that we have little if any control over what will be and the sooner we understand the better off we will be, the better off the people of Vietnam will be."

It was the strongest statement given by the man who supports the anti-war movement in the last two years and he said that his views were sincere, he would run the risk of a fourth-party challenge.

Sen. Muskie acknowledged that he had become a convert to the anti-war movement in the last two years and he said that it was essential to defeat President Nixon for having failed to come to the same realization.

"It simply isn't possible for this country, powerful as it is militarily, economically, politically—it is simply impossible, no matter what our intentions, however good they may be, to settle the political problems of this country [South Vietnam]," Sen. Muskie said. "It just will not work."

Genoa Seizes Vacant Factory Of U.K. Firm

GENOA, Italy, Jan. 7 (UPI)—The City Council of Genoa decided last night to appropriate a paper production factory here left vacant by Lanson Industries Ltd. of Britain.

The move was believed without precedent in Italy.

Lanson had shut down the factory after a crippling series of strikes by the 170 employees. The employees struck to protest against Lanson's plans to transfer the plant to a new location eight miles outside Genoa.

The new plant would have given work to 1,000 persons. The 170 original employees, however, did not want to have to commute so far.

After Lanson closed the plant, most employees accepted liquidation pay. Eighty-five did not. They insisted on their right to continue working in the factory and so occupied it.

Genoa will appropriate the factory "for a certain period" and restart work there. Then the city will either offer the factory back to Lanson or else open bidding on it.

Robert C. Hill

KAMEN, Germany (UPI)—One person died and at least 24 others were injured in thick fog near this Ruhr valley city today in a mass chainreaction crash involving more than 100 cars and trucks.

Marlboro Cigarettes

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney, former Commerce Under Secretary and a member of a prominent Republican family, said yesterday he would not accept an appointment as ambassador to Spain at the present time but would like to be considered for the post after this year's election.

Mr. Whitney said the 10 months remaining in President Nixon's current administration is too short a period to enable him to accomplish enough. He added: "I would be delighted if, after the election, I was offered the post."

Robert C. Hill, the present ambassador, has resigned effective Feb. 1 after serving since May, 1969. Mr. Hill is expected to return to politics in his native New Hampshire. Mr. Whitney was among those mentioned as his possible successor in Madrid.

100-Vehicle Pile-Up

KAMEN, Germany (UPI)—One person died and at least 24 others were injured in thick fog near this Ruhr valley city today in a mass chainreaction crash involving more than 100 cars and trucks.

Translators

VIENNA, Jan. 7 (AP)—American and Soviet negotiators at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks here today held their 10th session after a two-week Christmas break. A conference source said afterward they were not working under the pressure of an deadline such as President Nixon's trip to Moscow in May.

"They are earnestly trying to reach agreement and I am confident they will have it sooner or later," the source said after the one-hour-and-20-minute session at the American Embassy.

The source did not rule out that an agreement to limit nuclear missiles might be ready by the time Mr. Nixon goes to Moscow.

Delay Asked In U.S. on '75 Clean Engine

Scientists Warn Cost Of Cars Will Increase

By E. W. Kenworthy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (NYT).

A committee of the National Academy of Sciences has recommended that the "rate of progress" in developing a clean engine "makes it possible" that "the larger manufacturers" can achieve the drastic reduction in emissions for their 1975 models required in the 1970 Clean Air Act.

But the committee also warned that achievement of the low emissions—10 percent of those of the 1970 models—could add \$300 to the price of a car, increase maintenance costs and fuel consumption and impair engine performance.

Therefore, the committee suggested a year's postponement in application of the standards to give manufacturers more time to improve performance of cars equipped with anti-pollution devices to meet emission requirements. The law permits such a postponement.

In the first of the semiannual reports required under the act, the Committee on Motor Vehicle Emissions has informed Congress and William D. Ruckelshaus, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, that "the technology necessary to meet the requirements of the clean air amendments for 1975 model year light-duty motor vehicles is not available at this time."

The plane was on the ground at Tampa two hours and 33 minutes, and shortly before it departed, the pilot radioed, "The passenger is getting mighty jumpy and nervous."

The plane arrived after an hour's flight from Accra, Ghana, on the last stop of their three-country African goodwill tour.

She was met by President Félix Houphouët-Boigny and his wife, and then was driven slowly into town through the rain.

From Highway Trust Fund

Ford Urges Part of Gas Tax

Be Diverted to Mass Transit

By Jerry M. Flint

FLAT ROCK, Mich., Jan. 7 (NYT)—Henry Ford 2d recommended yesterday that at least some of the Highway Trust Fund, used to build the nation's freeway system, be diverted toward mass transit.

This is the first major defection from the ranks of the auto establishment, including the auto clubs and road builders, over the fund.

Mr. Ford, chairman of the Ford Motor Company, in a news conference at a new Ford plant here, did not propose that any exact percentage of the highway fund be set aside for mass transit.

Mr. Ford also estimated that the new economic programs of the federal government will mean \$30,000 to 500,000 added automobile sales this year. But he also said this would not mean many more new jobs at Ford because the company had plenty of production capacity and could build extra cars with overtime rather than with major additions to the work force.

• The government must allow for an "averaging" of emissions by different models, because some engines may emit slightly more than the law allows and some slightly less.

• The government must guarantee the availability of gasoline with "suitably low levels" of lead and other elements that "poison" the catalyst and render it ineffective.

• Mayor John V. Lindsay said District Attorney Frank S. Hogan told him the \$1-billion figure was "purely speculative."

Mr. Hogan confirmed this and added: "I felt it was unfortunate so much emphasis was put on that figure."

The district attorney said the figure was based on testimony by an unnamed former high official who stated that 50 percent of Medicaid money "went down the drain."

The grand jury report said:

• Medical groups sent patients from one doctor to another for unnecessary additional services.

• Private nursing homes billeted the city for patients who had died, "in some cases for more than a year."

• Physical therapists were paid for treating nursing home patients.

Pay Board Gives U.S. Aerospace Industry a Week

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (NYT).

The Pay Board decided yesterday to give the aerospace industry one week without interference to begin voluntary renegotiation of the wage contracts rejected by the board yesterday.

But the board left no doubt that it would burn down any settlement that provided a wage increase of more than 5.3 percent.

Wednesday, the board struck down contracts between five aerospace companies and two unions that would have granted workers in those companies an increase of 12 percent over the current average hourly wage of \$4.10.

Yesterday, the board tabled until next Thursday a resolution by the public members of the tripartite board that would have authorized the acceptance of an aerospace settlement that required employers to increase their wage costs by no more than 4.15 cents an hour for each worker.

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J. Berryman Apparent Suicide; Won Pulitzer for Poetry in 1965

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 7 (UPI)—The body of John Berryman, 57, winner of the Pulitzer Prize for poetry in 1965, was found today on the ice of the Mississippi River under a bridge between the east and west campuses of the University of Minnesota.

Police said a witness said he saw Mr. Berryman go to the railing of the bridge about 9 a.m., wave goodbye and jump.

Police said no notes were found.

Mr. Berryman won the Pulitzer Prize for his book "Seventy-Seven Dream Songs." He also won the National Book Award and Yale University's Bollingen Prize for Poetry in 1968. He joined the Minnesota faculty in 1956.

In 1968, he was named regent professor in humanities, the highest honor the university bestows on faculty members.

Mr. Berryman was born in McAlester, Okla., in 1914. He received an undergraduate degree from Columbia University in 1936 and another from Cambridge University, England, in 1938. He won an honorary masters degree from Cambridge in 1965.

The report alleged that dishonest doctors, dentists, drugists and nursing homes cheated Medicaid patients and the program, and that city agencies were lax in administering the program so they lost \$2 million dollars "because they failed to send to the federal government for that amount in unmet needs."

The report also alleged that the city's vast program of medical aid for the elderly had sent nearly a billion dollars in taxpayers' money "down the drain," a grand jury reported Wednesday.

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The report also alleged that the city's vast program of medical aid for the elderly had sent nearly a billion dollars in taxpayers' money "down the drain," a grand jury reported Wednesday.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Saturday-Sunday, January 8-9, 1972 **

Tilt

The "Anderson papers"—secret summaries of the White House meetings of Dec. 3, 4 and 5 on the Indo-Pakistani crisis, made public by columnist Jack Anderson—confirm the starkly anti-India aspect of American policy and illuminate its seeming cynicism as well. For, although Mr. Nixon insists the United States acted for "the principle that any nation has a right to its integrity," nowhere in the Anderson papers is there a single reference to any purpose except to "tilt toward Pakistan." "I am getting hell every half hour from the President that we are not being tough enough on India," Henry Kissinger, the leading aide, said at one point. "He does not believe we are carrying out his wishes. He wants to tilt in favor of Pakistan."

Mr. Nixon succeeded, too. For months, the United States had avoided condemning Pakistan for murdering tens of thousands of Bengalis and for expelling millions of others into India. But now, with some Biharis threatened by Bengalis, "Dr. Kissinger suggested that an international appeal be done quickly in order to prevent a bloodbath." Impartial observers had long believed that a political settlement required release of the imprisoned Bengali leader Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. Now, according to a paraphrase by the author of these reports Dr. Kissinger said: "We will go along in general terms with reference to political accommodation in East Pakistan but we will certainly not imply or suggest any specifics, such as the release of Mujib."

* * *

Advised that Security Council action against India was unlikely, Dr. Kissinger said according to the documents: "Everyone knows how all this will come out and everyone knows that India will ultimately occupy East Pakistan. We must, therefore, make clear our position, table our resolution." Administration statements on the war, its steps on aid cutoffs, all had to show "tilt." Among the decisions: "Dr. Kissinger also directed that henceforth we show a certain coolness to the Indians; the Indian ambassador is not to be treated at too high a level." Told that the law prevented transfer of Jordanian or Saudi Arabian military

equipment to Pakistan, Dr. Kissinger indicated he would like a paper by tomorrow.

Now, we are aware that the material revealed in the Anderson papers is not inconsistent with a policy dedicated to the principle of national territorial integrity. India did invade Pakistan; its violation was extremely serious. We continue to believe, however, that the best chance of preserving Pakistan lay in much early, heavy and sustained American pressure on President Yahya Khan—such pressure was never applied—and that once Pakistan had dumped 10 million refugees into India, India had a provocation and a pretext that probably no country could have withstood. In those conditions, an American tilt toward Pakistan, in the name of Pakistani integrity, seemed to us at the time—and seems to us even more now, with publication of the Anderson papers—as a baffling flight into geo-political fantasy.

* * *

Or is it so baffling? Could it not be that Mr. Nixon's endlessly trumpeted invitation to Peking is almost enough to explain the gratuitous favor of American support for Islamabad? It is all very well to talk about respecting the principle of territorial integrity. But it could not have been far from the President's mind that if he went to Peking having just let a client go down the drain, or having seemed to, his position might have been considerably undermined. If this is so, then the long lead-time of the Peking trip—seven months from announcement to scheduled arrival—did in fact put Mr. Nixon in hock to a Pakistani regime that he otherwise could have treated with the coolness it deserved. A similar observation might be made about Mr. Nixon's trip to Moscow, although there other complicating factors obtain.

We cannot know for sure. But we know, a lot more than we did, and for that we can all be grateful to Jack Anderson, who has brought to the public's attention material essential to the public's understanding. If the Anderson papers do not solve every riddle of American policy in the Indo-Pakistani crisis, they are an undoubted contribution to the public's right to know.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

East-West Troop Cuts

President Nixon's disclosure to Chancellor Brandt that he would discuss troop reductions in Europe when he goes to Moscow in May reinforces a growing feeling that East-West talks on the subject are seriously stalled. Mr. Nixon assured the West Germans, nervous after his many unilateral economic and diplomatic surprises since July, that he would not strike a separate bargain with the Russians on military cutbacks. But the real question right now apparently is less what kind of bargain to reach than how to get negotiations under way at all.

The Soviet Union has indicated that it has no intention of welcoming to Moscow NATO's chosen emissary, Manlio Brosio, for exploratory talks. Moscow evidently is in no hurry to get the troop cut talks under way. NATO's initial proposal to discuss mutual, balanced force reduction went unanswered for almost two years—presumably because of uncertainties about the invasion of Czechoslovakia, which had substantially increased Soviet troop levels in Central Europe. Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev finally announced Moscow's willingness to negotiate last May; but in September Brezhnev indicated that Russia's military chiefs were less than enthusiastic about troop cuts in Europe, partly because they were having as much

difficulty as NATO in working up negotiable proposals.

Years of model-building and discussions in NATO have illuminated the problems but failed to produce agreement on how to proceed beyond initial symbolic East-West force reductions of 10 to 20 percent. Geography is the most difficult problem, as American troops will have to return 3,000 miles in a crisis, Soviet troops only 300 miles. But there are many other difficulties.

Beyond the initial cutbacks, proportionate reductions would weaken the deterrent constituted by NATO's conventional forces, which are inferior to those of the Warsaw Pact in numbers and equipment. But disproportionate cutbacks are unlikely to appeal to Moscow, which is probably more concerned about internal security in the satellites than it is about its professed fears of West German or NATO "aggression." One possible solution would be for NATO to press for "parity"—a concept advanced by Moscow in proposals for limitation of strategic and naval forces. But no solutions can be found without negotiations that reveal more than is now known about the Soviet viewpoint. Mr. Nixon's May discussions in Moscow would be more likely to advance negotiations if some exploratory talks can be conducted beforehand.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Sato in California

Sato can scarcely offer Nixon further concessions in the economic field. He is meeting Nixon with the feeling of having already done enough to help the United States. Both the United States and Japan are the askers. Washington would like to obtain a greater liberalization of Japanese imports—farm products primarily—and a reduction of Japanese tariffs on a wide range of products. Tokyo, on the contrary, is calling for dismantling of the American protectionist measures still in force by virtue of the "anti-dumping" legislation or of what remains in various states of the "buy American" privileges.

—From *Les Echos* (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 5, 1897

CANTON, Ohio—Mr. McKinley came back here from Cleveland yesterday. He had a three-hour conference with Sen. Allison. A Herald correspondent traveled to Pittsburgh with Mr. Allison, who said that he expected to begin another term in the Senate on March 4, and hoped to serve his full term of six years. It is understood that the portfolio of Secretary of State was offered to the senator, but was declined.

Fifty Years Ago

January 5, 1922

DUBLIN—Ireland's treaty for its association with the community of nations known as the British Commonwealth was ratified by 64 to 57 at a quarter to nine last evening. Tonight the provisional government, with Griffith and Collins as heads, but not De Valera, will proceed to be foisted. It is as yet uncertain just how much support it will get from those who voted against the treaty, but an open split is not anticipated.



Piero Sanavio

From Rome:

A creeping uneasiness has inched its way among the military. Still unable to find their role in the democratic and republican structures of the state, they appear "completely ignorant of things political..."

Reporting the Campaign

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The scramble

for the presidency is on, and as usual it sounds as if the candidates disagree with one another on almost everything. But in their occasional candid moments, they all agree on at least one thing: that they have never been confronted with such an unpredictable electorate, or more baffled about how to deal with the rapidly changing patterns of American

current giddiness but still warm-ed-over activism of the old order.

In support of this thesis, Dutton asserts the following:

• "The spreading estrangement of millions of Americans from the two traditional political parties makes increasingly relevant the possibility of a significant new national political base developing—not just a passing protest vote, but an important mainstream development."

• About one in four voters currently claims to be an independent. This is the first time in well over a century that the independent sector is as large as one of the two major parties. More important, the independent sector is up from 6 million in 1960 to 25 million in 1972—a 400 percent increase in less than a dozen years.

• With this in mind, it should be remembered that the White House has been held by a different party from that controlling the legislative branch in eight of the 12 postwar Congresses. And though this postwar period has been widely regarded as a Democratic era, the fact is that the total vote for Republican presidential candidates over this long period has been 125 million and for Democratic candidates only 126 million.

• There is an increasing prospect that four fairly major candidates will be on the ballot in November, 1972: the Republican and Democratic nominees, a Wallace, and Eugene McCarthy or someone else. As a result, the outlook is that, with up to 20 percent of the electorate lost to the major parties, the candidate with the largest popular vote in November could end up with barely over 40 percent of the total vote.

• Even a 40 percent winner means that three of every five actual voters will have voted against the man who is to serve as president from 1973 to 1977. And when it is remembered that at least one third of the eligible voters will not even go to the polls, barely over one in four adult Americans will have voted for the winner in 1972.

As Dutton sees it, the growing independent third force in American politics, challenging the two traditional parties for a decisive voice in electing presidents, would

have a constituency a little younger and more suburban, affluent, and educated than the national average. It would be heavily white, humanistic, critical of big business, big labor, and big government—probably "Nader-populist at heart."

Also, he feels that this new independent force, in the foreign policy field, would be for the United Nations, people-to-people programs, highly selective on commitments to foreign nations, individualistic and future-oriented.

Thus the 1972 election, as Dutton sees it developing, will be a struggle between the major parties for the largest and most independent vote in the history of the republic, but he is not at all sure that either party will be able to get enough of this vote to establish a powerful popular base for governing the country effectively.

In that sense, he says, the 1972 election probably is fated to be a dated, weakening election, a historical curio, belonging more to the past than to the new national three or four-party trend of the future,

Blame Shared

"And both major parties bear heavy blame for that," he says. "For they seem unable to develop strategies, as contrasted with cosmetic gestures, ready to turn on and draw in the independent sector, the vast waves of approaching younger voters, and the many disenchanted older citizens who are gripped by malaise and are either hostile or turning off."

Dutton's complaint is that the political reporters of today are not paying enough attention to these deep, strong, developing sides in American politics, but are still dealing with the waves on the surface, and playing up tactics, maneuvers and propaganda which in his view no longer have the influence they once did.

Well, criticizing the press and the television reporters has become a national game, but Dutton is no Agnew, and his critique is hard to deny. After all, it is the voters who decide elections and not the candidates, and deeper analysis of their changing and puzzling moods and yearnings is long overdue.

The Frightened Men

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—On BBC television the other night, eight Irish politicians talked for three hours about the troubles in Northern Ireland. Each made his own case and then answered questions put by three British establishment figures. In this hardly dynamic format not a voice was raised in anger, not a fist brandished. It was all very earnest.

That unexceptionable program aroused a public furor. Before it was even broadcast, a spokesman for the Ulster provincial government at Stormont termed it "monstrous." The British Home Secretary, Reginald Maudling, tried to stop the program, saying it "could do serious harm."

Various newspaper editors thundered, or rather squeaked, about the dangers of "unbalanced" television.

Hearing about this extraordinary affair, an outsider might conclude that some British politicians and editors are hysterical nimrods. He would be right. Outsiders might also get the impression that Britain can be the most parochial of countries, treating some tiny local trauma as if it were the second coming. That would be right, too.

Worth Examining

But there is more to this episode than parochial silliness. It is worth examining for the light it throws on a general problem—the right of broadcasters in any country to comment critically on official policy, especially when they touch on something as sensitive as the British position in Ireland.

The main stated ground of objection to this BBC program was that it was not "balanced." Six of the eight speakers, as it turned out, were opposed to the policy of internment suspect terrorists in Ulster without trial. The only Protestant Unionist was an obscure and inarticulate member of Parliament.

One reason for the lack of balance was that Maudling and the Ulster Prime Minister, Brian Faulkner, refused invitations to appear and had their colleagues do the same. That kind of boycott, followed by complaints of one-sidedness, makes a neat compromise device.

Complaints about "balance" also have a comic air when coming from certain newspapers. The Daily Telegraph, which led the attack on this program in editorials and highly colored "news" stories, is a right-wing newspaper often tendentious in its treatment of political and social issues.

The British Broadcasting Corporation of course has much more power than any single newspaper, controlling as it does two of this country's three television channels. Such a near-monopoly has a weightier duty to be balanced, to be fair, as it does under American communications law.

But the requirement cannot be for perfect balance in every individual program. That impossible standard would effectively keep broadcasting away from any sensitive subject, especially if perfection is to be judged by officials. The duty must rather be to present a fair balance of views over time.

The irony is that the BBC has leaned over backwards to carry the official view of Northern Ireland, the comments from army and government spokesmen. It has banned interviews with members of the illegal Irish Republican Army. It has not adequately conveyed the bitterness of the Catholic ghetto or the general despair about the rapid deterioration of life in Ulster.

There was much tedium in the disputed program, but the audience may have been made aware of a few harsh realities. It learned that 650 Catholic men are now held without trial—the equivalent, in population terms, to check the expression of opinions that we loathe..."

Upset

"Commissioned officers," says the secretary of the Carabinieri Association of Genoa (a state-supported veterans' club), "are upset at the incapacity of the government to make itself respected by the people. There are persons, in Italy, who should be put to the wall. Our association is apolitical, of course. On the personal level, however, our heart is with the right." President of the Genoese carabinieri association is Gen. Vassil Bertoldi. He states that all members of his corps "are for the defense of the army's brass band." Aloja has always liked music," explains a former colleague of the general. Aloja is a protégé of Christian Democrat Giulio Andreotti, the only politician who was minister of defense for seven straight years. Andreotti counts many friends among the military.

Sometimes, the independence of the military from any real parliamentary control seems to work as a cover-up for shady transactions. Recently, a few top officers and the former chairman of Montedison (a major national chemical industry that is now state-controlled) were indicted for fraud. They were charged with having sold to the army obsolete radio equipment for tanks. A few days later, retired Gen. Aloja, a former chief of staff, was also indicted for fraud in connection with the building of barracks for the army's brass band. Aloja has always liked music," explains a former colleague of the general. Aloja is a protégé of Christian Democrat Giulio Andreotti, the only politician who was minister of defense for seven straight years. Andreotti counts many friends among the military.

No sympathies for the parliamentary system were ever shown by Admiral Birindelli, commander of NATO's southern Mediterranean forces. Many people are convinced that, soon as he retires, the general will join MSI. In the meantime, according to reports, a secret organization of army officers has come to life in northern Italy, Trieste. They surmise that the structure of Italy's armed forces is derived from that of the American Army. Out of 317,000 professional soldiers, 132,000 (almost one half) are officers. There are 1,000 generals and about 6,500 colonels.

BBC No Hero

The BBC was no hero in this affair. Its handling of the program was inept, its public position confused. The BBC chairman, Lord Hill, wrote Maudling that it would "not dream of proceeding with a program that might worsen the situation in Ulster."

But freedom requires risks, even the risk of mistakes. Newspapers and television may be wrong, but so may governments—and the danger of allowing one, official opinion is much worse. If Americans had forgotten that, they learned again in Vietnam.

"When men have realized that time has upset many fighting faiths," Mr. Justice Brandeis wrote of a demand for conformity, "another war, they may come to believe the very foundation of their own conduct that the ultimate good desired is better reached by free trade in ideas... I believe that we should be continually vigilant against attempts to check the expression of opinions that we loathe..."

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8 Men Seized Amid Shooting

IRA Belfast Center Raided During a Lecture on Bombs

BELFAST, Jan. 7 (UPI).—British soldiers raiding a Belfast training center of the outlawed Irish Republican Army burst in during a lecture on making bombs, a British spokesman said today.

About 20 soldiers shot their way past gunmen guarding the house in Belfast's Roman Catholic Andersonstown District just before midnight yesterday, wounding one gunman. He was dragged away by friends, an army spokesman said.

"A lecture on bomb making and the use of explosives was in progress. The man delivering the lecture escaped through a window. But we caught the others red-handed. Whatever arrangements they made to warn them of our presence obviously did not work well," the army spokesman said.

The soldiers captured eight men, some as they leaped through windows, and others hiding in a cupboard and wardrobe, he said. One, aged 17, was released and the seven others were placed under arrest.

'Major Coup'

Security sources said the arrested men included several men on the army's wanted list of IRA leaders. One source called the raid a "major coup."

The soldiers struck after a tip from Scotland Yard special branch detectives, who had been keeping the house under surveillance, the security sources said.

Meanwhile, 17-year-old Daniel O'Neill died today of gunshot wounds three days after he was brought to Belfast's Mater Hospital. A few minutes earlier that day, a British patrol fought gunmen in the nearby Falls Road area. The patrol reported hitting a gunman but that women ran into their field of fire and screened him until he escaped or was dragged away.

Irish Reject U.S. Stand

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (UPI).—The Irish Embassy today rejected State Department assertions that the United States is not "trying to 'post' Ireland around" in its efforts to break the Irish monopoly on the lucrative New York-Dublin air route.

"As people in Ireland see it," an embassy spokesman said, "the proposed termination of the New York rights is an unworthy and uncharacteristic attempt to extract concessions from the Irish government, which would—if granted—yield only minimal gains to the United States in return for major damage to Irish interests."

From next August, the United States proposes to terminate the treaty rights of Irish International Airlines to operate in and out of New York unless Ireland grants comprehensive landing rights at Dublin in three major U.S. airports: two passenger and one freight.

For 25 years, Ireland has kept the Dublin-N.Y. route to itself, allowing U.S. airlines to land only at Shannon Airport on the west coast of Ireland, obliging passengers to change planes for the journey to Dublin.

Irish Airlines flies between Dublin and three U.S. airports at New York, Chicago and Boston.

1,000 Kilos a Year

A State Department spokesman said yesterday that Mr. Ricard's ring, which reportedly obtains heroin in Europe and funnels it into the United States via South America, has been responsible for bringing 1,000 kilos of heroin into the United States each year for the past five years.

The street value of this heroin over the last five years is estimated at \$2.5 billion, the spokesman said.

Mr. Ricard's ring was broken by agents of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (BNDD) headed by those who followed the lead in 1970 from Europe through various South American cities. The last leg of the journey for the heroin was via a small airplane that went from Panama to Jamaica to Miami and then to New York, where BNDD and customs agents arrested two Frenchmen, a Paraguayan, an Argentine and a Brazilian.

King Frederik Better

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 7 (AP).—King Frederik's doctors today reported definite improvement in the 72-year-old monarch's condition. He was hospitalized last Monday following a heart attack.

Mr. Santolamazza had not been seen recently and Romans who



Monument to De Gaulle

PARIS, Jan. 7 (UPI).—A 142-foot-high granite Cross of Lorraine will be built this year atop a hill overlooking the grave of Charles de Gaulle, just as he had ordered.

The National Committee of the Memorial for Gen. de Gaulle unveiled a model of the monument (above) today and announced that construction of the double-barred cross, symbol of De Gaulle's wartime resistance fighters, will begin next week.

The committee spokesman recalled that De Gaulle before his death pointed to the hill and said to a friend, "See that hill. It is the highest. They will build there a Cross of Lorraine when I am dead and from everywhere people will be able to see it."

The 1,500-ton cross, sited in bronze, will be prefabricated in sections and hauled up the hill by truck. French citizens and De Gaulle admirers all over the world donated the 5-million-franc cost of the cross.

Obituaries

'Saviray,' Noted as Fire-Eater, Strong Man of Roman Streets

ROME, Jan. 7 (UPI).—Pietro Santolamazza, 76, a strongman and fire-eater who was the most spectacular and best-known street entertainer in Rome, has died in a Rome clinic.

Billed as "Saviray," he was a familiar sight for years in the plazas of Rome, breaking chains binding his arms, lifting huge boulders and spewing flames from his mouth "high into the air."

Federico Fellini and the actor Anthony Quinn reputedly used him as a model for the character played by Mr. Quinn in the film "La Strada."

Few Romans knew anything about Mr. Santolamazza, not even his real name. But most of them had seen him at least once as he performed his five-minute act for whatever coins spectators gave him.

Mr. Santolamazza had not been seen recently and Romans who

Charles Lemaresquier

PARIS, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—Charles Lemaresquier, 101, a French architect who designed the Gare d'Orsay train terminal in Paris, died yesterday. He was father-in-law of Michel Delon, former French premier and present defense minister.

Xavier Vallat

ANNONAY, France, Jan. 7 (AP).—Xavier Vallat, 81, commissioner for Jewish affairs in the wartime Vichy government, died here yesterday. He entered politics in 1919 after service in World War I, and was elected a deputy from the Ardèche department. He was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in 1947 for his wartime activities, but was freed in 1950.

Mrs. Bodil Koch

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—Mrs. Bodil Koch, 68, Denmark's former minister for church affairs, died here today, her family announced. Mrs. Koch was appointed to the cabinet in 1950 after serving three years as a parliamentarian. She remained in this post under various Social Democratic governments for 13 years.

More recently, Mrs. Koch became widely known for her strong views against the American involvement in Vietnam and sympathy for the black power movement in the United States.

Prof. Paul Georges Teissier

PARIS, Jan. 7 (AP).—Prof. Paul Georges Teissier, 71, an eminent French zoologist and member of the Academy of Sciences, died today. He was a professor at the science faculty of the University of Paris and a member of the National Council of Scientific Research.

Dr. Robert R. Bush

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (NYT).—Dr. Robert R. Bush, 51, professor of psychology and former chairman of the department of psychology at Columbia University, was found dead Wednesday in his apartment, apparently of a heart attack.

Dr. Bush, who was well known in academic circles as a founder of mathematical psychology, was an early contributor to mathematical theories of learning. His scholarly publications included the influential book, "Stochastic Models for Learning," written with Frederick Mosteller in 1955. "The Handbook of Mathematical Psychology," which he co-edited in 1963-64, and a number of articles in technical and professional journals.

It amazes and impresses me that such a fuss is being made about the Hughes autobiography," Mr. Irving said. "It's a damned fine book, and completely au-

to be miffed because Mr. Hughes has refused to meet with them and outline the structure of his organization."

Gov. O'Callaghan said that if

Rep. Findley Sees Russians

Illinois Hawks Soybeans in Moscow

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Jan. 7 (UPI).—"Have a soybean," a U.S. congressman told Soviet officials today, extending a glass jar of roasted and flavored beans as he made the rounds of government offices to drum up trade between the two countries.

Rep. Paul Findley, an Illinois Republican, veered off from a European study tour for a quick visit to Moscow to sell Russians on the idea of buying soybeans from Illinois, the leading U.S. producer of what has long been considered a grain fit for beast not for man.

In his tour of foreign trade and agricultural agencies today, Rep. Findley told officials frankly that he came from a traditionally isolationist section of America and that, at one time, he had opposed expansion of trade with the Soviet Union.

"In fact, in 1963, I led the legislative fight in Congress against a wheat sale to Russia. But, with the passage of time, world conditions have changed and so have my views," he said.

"Simply place the beans in boiling water for 30 minutes," Rep. Findley told the Russians in his sales talk, "and the bitter taste is eliminated."

There appears to be no immediate explanation why it has taken so long to find out that simple boiling for half an hour will eliminate the bitter, rankish taste that has deferred gourmetism from the soybean in the past.

Speaking later at a news conference at the U.S. Embassy, the congressman indicated that Soviet officials had sampled the proffered goodies politely but had been non-committal about starting this country on soybean kick.

According to Rep. Findley, scientists of the Department of Food Science at the College of Agriculture in Urbana, view soybeans as a result of discovery as the "lowest cost, most logical source of high-quality protein for direct human consumption."

Protestant Units Unite in England

LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP).—The Congregational Church in England and Wales and the Presbyterian Church of England announced yesterday that they would merge and be known as the United Reformed Church.

The union has been approved by an overwhelming majority of adherents. The combined membership will be nearly 250,000, with more than 2,500 churches, and the merger sees 40 years of close cooperation between Congregationalists and English Presbyterians.

Only 465 Congregational churches—representing about 15.6 percent of the membership—have not voted to go into the United Reformed Church and these will not join the merger at present.

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to be miffed because Mr. Hughes has refused to meet with them and outline the structure of his organization."

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Small Party To Quit Italy Government

Republican Pullout To Create Crisis

ROME, Jan. 7 (AP).—Premier Emilio Colombo's government was on the verge of collapse tonight as the Republicans, the smallest party in his center-left alliance, announced they were withdrawing from the coalition.

The nation's economic slump was mentioned as the main reason for their move.

Republican party secretary Ugo La Malfa said he had informed the Christian Democratic premier that they had set Jan. 18 as the official date for their withdrawal.

The move will inevitably lead to Mr. Colombo's resignation and the opening of a full-scale government crisis. This would become necessary under the Italian parliamentary system because the Republicans' pull-out would modify the coalition on which Mr. Colombo's government has been depending since it was formed.

The coalition also included the Democratic Socialists of former President Giuseppe Saragat and the Marxist Socialists of Deputy Premier Francesco De Martino.

Mr. La Malfa said he wanted a government crisis to force the four center-left parties to negotiate on what to do about Italy's ailing economy.

He suggested austerity as the medicine and said the government should spell out in clear terms the seriousness of the present situation to unions and internal security.

Among the illegal armed groups that Mr. Tobs allegedly tolerated were Socialist and Communist party youth brigades and Mr. Alende's own Cuban-trained bodyguard.

Mr. La Malfa made his announcement at the end of a meeting with Mr. Colombo, setting Jan. 18 for the official withdrawal reportedly allowed time for Mr. Colombo to visit Washington for scheduled talks with President Nixon.

Washington has said Mr. Nixon planned to meet Mr. Colombo in his round of talks with U.S. allies before going to Peking. But no date has been announced yet.

The Republican decision put Mr. Colombo's future in doubt. Political circles have been seething with rumors that rivals in his faction-ridden Christian Democratic party were ready to replace him.

Among those mentioned as likely to succeed Mr. Colombo were Giulio Andreotti, leader of Christian Democratic deputies, former Premier Mario Rumor, and Foreign Minister and former premier Aldo Moro.

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Finland (air) ... 5	27.50	34.75	Norway (air) (N.L.) ... 5	180.00	94.50
France (air) ... 5	12.00	20.00	Portugal (air) ... 5	120.00	60.00
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Greece (air) ... 5	95.50	45.00	Switzerland (S.P.E.)		

ART IN NEW YORK

Guggenheim Stages Major Show for Minor Attainment

By Hilton Kramer

NEW YORK (NYT)—Certain exhibitions are more interesting than as episodes in the history of taste than as events in the history of art. For myself, the John Chamberlain show currently installed at the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum is an exhibition of this sort. The work itself is not really substantial enough to fill the large quantity of space assigned to it. Diane Waldman, the museum's curator of exhibitions, has brought together nearly 80 sculptures and 10 paintings dating from 1957 to the present. This is four or five times the number of works needed to demonstrate the scope of Mr. Chamberlain's gifts. Indeed, there is something a little callous, or maybe just stupid, in treating this minor artist as if he were a major figure. One cannot help wondering what sort of art-world political machinations lie behind this inflated enterprise.

This is not to say that Mr. Chamberlain's work is without

interest. Far from it. But the sort of interest we have in an artist who serves a taste instead of creating one. Born in 1927, Mr. Chamberlain belongs to the generation that was obliged to struggle for recognition in the shadow of the abstract expressionists. That struggle produced a variety of aesthetic (and extra aesthetic) strategies, the most famous being pop art and its neo-Dada affinities. The impulse uniting these strategies was to be found in the way something unexpected "real" (either an actual object or its visual simulacrum) was introduced into the expressive equation. The basic recipe was De Kooning plus Duchamp.

Right Relation

In her text for the catalogue of the exhibition Mrs. Waldman refers to De Kooning's "painting without ever facing up to her subject's relation to it. This is understandable (though it doesn't make it any less evasive), for

Mrs. Waldman is out to establish Mr. Chamberlain as a forward-looking avant-garde figure, and he must, therefore be said to stand in the right relation to everything that has happened on the New York art scene since the late fifties. (It would take an Empson, in any case, to fathom what Mrs. Waldman may conceivably have in mind when she uses the fifties, the sixties and the seventies as stylistic rather than chronological categories.) But the truth is, Mr. Chamberlain's sculpture does not support this extravagant claim to avant-garde pre-eminence. His work has actually remained firmly locked into a late abstract expressionist manner. This is the most obvious thing about his work, quite apart from the question of whether it represents a strength or a liability. And Mrs. Waldman's refusal to confront the issue severely damages her credibility as an exponent of contemporary art.

Instead of confronting the issue, she sidesteps it by dwelling on the material Mr. Chamberlain has employed in making his best known sculptures. These have been constructed of crushed automobile parts, and they remain not only his best known but his best work. There was certainly nothing extraordinary about em-

False History

Was there some sort of humor or social criticism involved in this aesthetic use of discarded automobile parts? There was not. Mrs. Waldman seems at times to confuse Mr. Chamberlain's use of materials with Kurt Schwitters'—and she gives him evidence of having seriously thought through Schwitters' art, either.

Was Schwitters' use of cubism because he made his collages out of cigarette wrappers and discarded train tickets? Hardly. He was a cubist through and through, just as Mr. Chamberlain is a 10th Street abstract expressionist through and through. It makes not a jot of difference that he uses pieces of painted metal instead of canvas and pigment. The precedents for that use were well established. All the pother that Mrs. Waldman (and others) make over this use of automobile parts is based on false or misremembered art history. Half the claims she makes for Mr. Chamberlain's work simply evaporate if you happen to recall the sculptor Richard Stankiewicz was produc-

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Newport Jazz
Festival Moves
To New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (UPI)—The Newport Jazz Festival, based by disorders last year, will move to New York City this summer, the festival promoters have announced.

Festival producer George Wein said that there would be "over 27" events in the nine-day festival.

"We've already scheduled six days of concerts in Carnegie Hall, six days in Philharmonic Hall and two outdoor concerts in Yankee Stadium," he added.

The festival, which in 18 summers has become one of the world's leading musical events, was forced to close last summer after demonstrators created a number of disturbances.

It is unwarranted (as well as unfair) to have to consider Mr. Chamberlain as a major artist, but the Guggenheim show unfortunately insists that we do so consider him and Mrs. Waldman explicitly makes the claim. But a major artist is one whose work emphatically changes our thinking about the nature and destiny of his medium, and this Mr. Chamberlain's sculpture certainly fails to do—by a wide margin. He leaves the sculptural medium pretty much as he found it. In

fact, he has no new ideas about sculpture at all. His best constructions are his wall pieces, which safely rehearse the formal scenarios of pictorial art. The sculptures which are free standing are simply three-dimensional paintings. The relation of the object to the space it occupies has not been reconsidered for a moment. The relation of a sculpture to its base, to the floor it stands on—none of this has been thought through afresh, let alone revised or reconstituted. All of the really radical transformations in the art sculpture in the past decade challenge the tidy, pictorial concept of sculpture which Mr. Chamberlain clings to so firmly. It matters not that he now uses foam rubber on occasion

or transparent plastics. He is still making the same little abstract expressionist sculpture he has always made.

What Mr. Chamberlain's exhibition does succeed in doing very effectively is to recall us to the era when abstract expressionist taste was enjoying for the first time a widespread influence.

The ideal artistic statement would, for those who subscribed to that taste in the late fifties, have consisted (I sometimes think) of a pair of paint-splattered blue jeans and an unironed blue work shirt somehow elevated into a saleable aesthetic commodity. In retrospect, it seems a miracle that we didn't have a rash of collages composed of these sacred materials. Every period has its fetishes, of course; the point is not to confuse them with the authentic art that was actually produced despite the silly postures and pieties. The worst thing about the Chamberlain show at the Guggenheim is that it refuses to make this elementary distinction. It celebrates what was most superficial; it ignores what was really at stake.

And in the process, it embarrasses us all into having to decline this absurd invitation to consider an artist of modest attainments as a major force.

At the Mermaid, that excellent actor Barron Ingham is presenting a one-man show, "Love... Love... Love," which he subtitled "A Celebration of Man's Most Treasured Emotion." He begins with Sir Walter Raleigh's poem "What Is Love?" and attempts to answer the question with readings from many authors, from Shakespeare to Rudolf Gehr.

He recites well, particularly Auden's "Victor," but he is at his most enjoyable and original when he satirizes his authors. His targets are easy ones such as Mickey Spillane's "The Jury" and Melvyn Berger's lyric "I Can't Get No Satisfaction," but he mercilessly exposes their banality.

What the evening lacks is form. There is no rigor in Mr. Ingham's selection, for he defines love widely enough to include William Frye's puritanical denunciation of dancing and Bob Dylan's "Blowing in the Wind." Nonetheless, he provides a pleasant after-dinner entertainment.

Bloody Sunday

Voted Best U.K. Film

LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP)—"Sunday, Bloody Sunday," a film about a man having a love affair with both a man and a woman, has been named the best British film of 1971 by the London Film Critics Guild.

The movie was directed by John Schlesinger, who also was the director of "Midnight Cowboy."

The best-director award was shared by Czechoslovakia's Milos Forman for "Taking Off" and Alan Pakula for "Klute." In another shared award, Jane Fonda in "Klute" and Bibi Andersson in Ingmar Bergman's "The Touch" were named best actresses.

Best foreign film was Spanish director Luis Buñuel's "Tristan."

Voted worst picture of the year was "Beyond the Valley of the Dolls."

Spain Acts to Save Prado Art
From Destruction by Pollution

By Peter Uebersax

MADRID, Jan. 7 (UPI)—The Spanish government today ordered that emergency measures be taken to protect one of the world's greatest art treasures, the collections of the Prado Museum, against damage from air pollution.

A decree by the Ministry of Education and Science said a committee of experts had been appointed to work out a set of "urgent measures within three months."

The move came after years of warnings that Madrid's increasing air pollution was harming the Prado collections. Recent press reports called the situation "dramatic," and museum director Xavier de Salas said such paintings as Goya's "The Shootings of May, 1808" and El Greco's "Resurrection" would suffer irreparable damage if something was not done soon.

The 152-year-old museum, founded by King Fernando VII, houses 3,000 paintings and other art objects. Its most outstanding collections are of 12th to 18th century Spanish painting and of 16th, 17th and 18th century French, Italian and Dutch masters. When exhibited in modernized halls, the collection is divided into planning, sales, marketing and engineering construction-Graduate Administration, Marketing, Sales, Office, Clerical, Research, Development and Production.

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London Theater:

Sandy Wilson
Carries On

By John Walker

LONDON, Jan. 7 (UPI)—Sandy Wilson is someone whose work you either love or hate. At the Hampstead Theatre Club audiences love his latest musical "His Monkey Wife." They are rapturous in their approval, constantly clapping and cheering at the many local references for this is a musical about Hampstead people.

It needs a sociologist rather than a critic to explain this strange delight. Like "The Big Friend," it is another of Mr. Wilson's exercises in mild nostalgia and whatever charm this limited genre possessed has now worn excessively thin. "His Monkey Wife" is based on a curious novel about a gallant young hero who goes to Africa where he meets a very intelligent chimpanzee, a natural boy, whom he brings to London as a gift for his unappreciative fiancee. The chimp is, of course, in love with our hero and, true love being what it is, she marries him.

Mr. Wilson decorates the tale with lots of ticky-tacky of an old-fashioned and predictable kind. There is no denying his talents as a pasticheur, although I am unable to appreciate why he should wish to produce such affectionate parodies of such boring originals, or try to resurrect a musical form that died of senility 40 years ago. Who needs novelty fox trots?

The cast at Hampstead is excellent, particularly June Ritchie in the unenviable role of the chimp. The men carry on in a very British, silly way, anyone-for-a-friend mommer, elegantly wielding their long cigarette holders and singing in quavering light tenor voices.

The women, as languidly poised as any Este fashion plate, play provocatively with strings of long beads and look cool and coy. But all they prove is that nostalgia is an emotion to be ignored, rather than indulged, commended as it is of a mixture of self-pity and condescension to the past.

At the Mermaid, that excellent actor Barron Ingham is presenting a one-man show, "Love... Love... Love," which he subtitled "A Celebration of Man's Most Treasured Emotion." He begins with Sir Walter Raleigh's poem "What Is Love?" and attempts to answer the question with readings from many authors, from Shakespeare to Rudolf Gehr.

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Restoration experts explained that Madrid's strongly polluted air as well as the variations in temperature caused by its "hell-and-icebox" climate attacked the fragile paintings in two ways.

The acid content of the air attacks the varnish, then eats its way through to the paint. Temperature variations can cause cracks in the paint which speed up the work of the acid.

Mr. de Salas said the problem of maintaining the air inside museums at constant levels of purity, temperature and humidity has been successfully solved in such places as London at the National Gallery and in Amsterdam.

The value of the Prado collections has been estimated at \$2 billion dollars but, in fact, no price can be put on them.

ROME

Killing the Moon

By Edith Schloss

ROME, Jan. 7 (IHT).—Today, when anti-traditionalism has become so academic, it is hard to imagine how outrageously daring the futurists seemed in their day.

At the turn of the century, Italy had become a museum. It was clearly time that art became life and life, art. The futurists launched their attack in 1910 with a manifesto and swept the state of the past clean.

One of the most prodigious of the group, Giacomo Balla (1871-1958) is being honored with a large centennial exhibition at the National Gallery of Modern Art. There is also a sculpture show at the Obelisco Gallery.

Although Balla's restless curiosity conditioned modern art all over Europe, he did not receive the recognition he deserved in his lifetime. After an early impressionist style, Balla came to divisionism, which like pointillism concerned itself with light. For example, in his famous "Street Lamp," sharp sparks out in endless rings of energy from the focal source of power, about to obliterate the marginal moon. The later futurist phrase "Let's kill the moon" was inspired by this painting—by "killing the moon" they, of course, meant that progress must conquer romantic sentiment.

Static Subjects

"No one in those days," Balla wrote, "believed that an ordinary electric light could be the subject matter of a painting." Here, as in cubism, subject matter was static—only the painter moved. Further light studies done during a stay in Düsseldorf, prismatic "Interpenetrations" presage op art.

Then, inspired by Bragaglia's photographs, Balla began to see the possibility of visual dissection not only of light but of movement. The subject moving from one instant to another in a space affected by its own progress—the literal interpretation of the passage of time—became Balla's main point. The action came out of life, sweeping into and across the picture, then beyond it into the infinite.

The passionately observed "Swits," pencil drawings of keen black bodies and sickle wings, strung out on the arcs and waves of their own flight, are key studies. The "Lady Walking Dog," a sequence of cutvilinear lashes and blurs, is one of his best-known works—it

is on loan from the Museum of Modern Art in New York. In another painting, the motion of cars is caught in the mesh of their own velocity.

By 1913, Balla had come to pure abstraction: dark processes of jagged wedges and swirls of power, driving and thrusting each other into endless dynamic crescendos.

Frost Period

Many consider the futurist period the apex of Balla's career. It was certainly the frost and most vigorous. But, although he was one of the most inventive futurists, there were others—for instance, Boccioni, who died young. His drive was more contained within painting itself. And, before World War I, the movement found echoes in France, Russia, Germany and Holland—artists breaking with the past and proving that art is more subject to time than to national boundaries.

Balla's joyous acceptance of modern technology, his inexhaustible appetite for all phenomena of life, never left him, and, after futurism, there were many other high points. The rather static compositions of the World War I years were followed by a pastoral period of softer lines and colors. The flowering "Journeys" in seascapes, the burgeoning shapes and tendrils in landscapes convey a sense of wind, summer air and smell.

There were projects for ballets, environments, children's furniture, posters, fabrics, for all sorts of everyday objects. There were the magic and extraordinary wooden "Futurist Flowers." Balla's visit to the 1925 Art Deco show in Paris once more confirmed his futurist urge to permeate his environment with art and so to change it. This persisted until his death, although at times the result was too dispersed or playful.

Optimism

It is not so much the enormous amount and variety of Balla's oeuvre that is coherent and a wonder today but his optimism in trying to reach the essence of time, sound, feeling with images that themselves remain unmovable.

Thus, it is a pity that the National Gallery exhibition is so confused and crowded. Too much emphasis has been put on some periods, too little on others. Important paintings hang in obscure corners; there are no dates under the works. As of this writing, there is no catalog.

**"Street Lamp,"** Balla's famous 1909 oil on canvas.

balla's immensely productive career was complex and his work deserves a more careful selection and installation to put his achievement in the clearest possible light.

There is something entirely different wrong with the other Balla show—the one at the Obelisco.

In contrast to the National Gallery exhibition, the Obelisco show is concise and elegant. It is called "Balla. All the Sculptures." But a complete reading of the catalogue reveals that none of the pieces is an "original" in the ordinary sense of the word.

Of the three sculptures that Balla himself made—all in cardboard and done between 1913 and 1916—only one remains. It is in the Winston collection in the United States. Called the "Fist of Bocca," the cardboard sculpture was later reconstructed in brass by A. Ricci, a Maserati craftsman, under Balla's supervision.

Forty years later, it was further refined by Ricci, again under Balla's supervision. He was 86 at the time.

The relief "Thunder and Velocity" (of which the card-

board original is lost) was enlarged in metal by Ricci, under Balla's supervision—the date for this work is not given in the catalogue. As for the third cardboard sculpture, also lost, no mention is made in the catalogue of who built the version on view—it was made from a photograph on the futurist manifesto.

Nine wire constructions were either made "under the artist's supervision" or "following Balla's instructions" by Ricci from Balla's drawings or smaller versions.

To some people this does not seem unusual. Today, many sculptors get skilled technicians to work out their ideas: some phone their ideas into the workshop; and widows have casts made of works meant to be unique.

The gallery is selling "versions" after "protoype models" to the collector in series of nine. The objects are forceful and intricate enough, the exhibition neat. But, in all fairness, they can only be called "Reconstructions of Balla's Sculptural Ideas"—and multiple at that.

balla's immensely productive career was complex and his work deserves a more careful selection and installation to put his achievement in the clearest possible light.

A third exhibition, but which closes Saturday night (Jan. 8), is devoted to the rare and remarkable collection of early maps (11th century onwards) belonging to the Bibliothèque Nationale.

The National Museum of Modern Art, 13 Avenue du Président Wilson, Paris 16, is still showing 25 early Picosas on loan from Soviet museums (to Jan. 16).

In many cases it is the first time they have been seen in France since they were purchased from the artist and shipped to Russia.

The Orangeade des Tuileries has the Van Gogh exhibition—over 200 drawings and paintings that the painter's nephew donated to the soon-to-be-inaugurated Rijksmuseum Vincent Van Gogh in Amsterdam. The selection covers the brief 10-year span of Van Gogh's artistic activity and includes major works from all the important phases of his develop-

ment. The spiritual intensity and integrity of these paintings remind one of what Van Gogh wrote in one of his last letters to his brother: "Mon travail à moi n'y risque ma vie et je gagne y a sembler à moi tout" (I risk my life in my work and my mind has half given way.) The significance of such a sentence is not to be overlooked in the prophecy it contains: if it is in my work and my mind has half given way.

Also at the Bibliothèque Nationale, but only marginally concerned with art (there are works by Degas, Berthe Morisot, Manet and some by Paul Valéry himself), is not too bad, it which is an exhibition devoted to the poet and thinker Paul Valéry (to Jan. 18). To call someone a thinker is of course rather odd, but Valéry does reflect certain peculiar French attitudes in respect to intellectual activity, and the exhibition as a whole is a quaint period piece.

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BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JANUARY 8-9, 1972

INTERNATIONAL

FINANCE

Executive Commission Reports

EEC Economic Slowdown Continues, Likely to Worsen

BRUSSELS, Jan. 7 (Reuters) — The economic slowdown in the Common Market is continuing, according to the latest monthly economic bulletin issued by the community's executive commission today.

The bulletin said that overall industrial production in the community has been increasing at a relatively slow pace. This partly reflected the impact of industrial disputes in West Germany and, to a lesser extent, in Italy and Belgium, it said.

Only in France has industrial production been recently rising at an annual rate of about 5 percent, the bulletin added.

Final Talks Set for U.K. Entry to EEC

BRUSSELS, Jan. 7 (Reuters) — Britain and the Common Market will hold a final round of bargaining over Britain's entry into the EEC next week, informed sources said here tonight.

Deputy negotiations of the two sides will meet on Tuesday to clear up the last problems with a deadline fixed at midnight on Thursday, they said.

Most of the problems were resolved in a long session of talks lasting until early today. This meeting was originally planned as the last in the negotiations, but it proved impossible to settle every point on a 21-item agenda.

The delay is not expected to affect the timing for signing the treaty of accession between the Six and applicant Britain, Norway, Denmark and Ireland. This has been set for Jan. 22.

The solution for those that were resolved was often to set details to be worked out in the so-called "interim period" between the end of negotiations and Britain's joining the EEC on Jan. 1, 1973.

Britain agreed that the EEC's farm regulations would come into force from Feb. 1, 1973, instead of April 1, 1972, as Britain had originally understood.

This was a compromise between Britain's views and those of Ireland and Denmark, which thought that the regulations should be applied immediately on entry.

Another point settled was Britain's acceptance of a recent decision by the Six limiting state incentives for new industrial developments to 20 percent of the total capital outlay.

Bratteli-Beattie Talks

LONDON, Jan. 7 (UPI) — Norwegian Premier Trygve Bratteli will confer Sunday with Prime Minister Edward Heath on the crucial issue of special arrangements for Norway's fishing rights if it joins the Common Market.

The exploratory talks are intended to clear Norway's position for the meeting in Brussels next Monday which may decide the issue.

Danish Discount Rate Reduced to 7 Percent

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 7 (UPI) — The National Bank of Denmark announced today its discount rate will be cut by 0.5 percent to 7 percent from Monday.

The bank said in a statement the cut was in line with the lowering of interest rates on foreign money markets, including the Eurodollar market.

Canada Investigates an Explosive Mine Stock Promotion

By Al Delugach

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 7 — Steve L. Schwartz, expatriate New Yorker, has lost his Canadian stockbroker's license in a scandal over the stock promotion of a mining firm headed by the chief personal aide of Howard Hughes.

The Los Angeles Times revealed last July that Schwartz, whom the U.S. government linked with reputed Mafia boss Joseph (Bayonne Joe) Ziccarelli, was in charge of the promotion.

In recent weeks the Quebec Securities Commission chairman has resigned, trading in the stock has been halted and the chairman of the Canadian Stock Exchange in Montreal has been suspended.

The company whose stock was being promoted is Pan American Mines Ltd., a new Canadian-based firm whose assets are mining claims in Arizona.

Pan American's chairman is Howard Beckley, who for years has headed the group of personal aides to the reclusive Mr. Hughes.

The Quebec provincial securities commission has now suspended Mr. Schwartz's registration as a securities salesman for his role in the Pan American promotion. Mr. Schwartz told The Times recently he has "no comment."

William J. Trotter, the province's minister of financial institutions, has stated in addition that Trade Foundations Ltd., an alleged Canadian corporation through which Mr. Schwartz promoted stock in 1968-69 in the ill-fated Capitol Holding Corp. of Los Angeles, is not registered in Canada and "is apparently a fictitious company." Mr. Schwartz also allegedly took his broker's examination in Milan.

There was no elaboration of the circumstances surrounding the broker's exam-

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.S. Retailers Post Sales Gains

Spurred by strong Christmas sales, major retail store companies in the United States reported substantial sales gains for December. Sears, Roebuck, the largest retailer, met its earlier Christmas sales projections with an 8.1 percent increase in the five weeks ended Jan. 1. The advance brought the gain for all of Sears' fiscal year to 7.8 percent. J.C. Penney recorded a December increase of 11.3 percent, bringing the total gain for the fiscal year to date to 10.5 percent. S.S. Kresge, the fast-expanding mass merchandiser, recorded sales increase of 18.1 percent, bringing the 11-month gain to 21 percent. Montgomery Ward recorded a gain of 7.3 percent, bringing volume for the 11 months to a 7.4 percent rise.

Reduced Investment

The commission said the first results of the investment questionnaire sent to industrial firms in October and November point to a reduction in the level of investments for coming months.

The trend is most pronounced in the iron, steel and non-ferrous metals industries, in mechanical and electrical engineering and in the motor vehicle sector.

In West Germany, where industrial investment rose as a whole by 2 percent last year, management intend to cut back spending by about 5 percent in 1972. In Belgium, where a slight reduction was noted last year from the very high level of 1970, management are planning to cut their capital expenditure even further.

In France, industrial investment rose 13 percent last year and the expected increase for 1972 is only 5 percent. No details are available so far for the other member states.

The commission noted that these figures refer to capital expenditure in money terms. Because of anticipated price rises, the trend in real terms will be even less favorable.

Cost of Living Up

The commission said that the rise in the cost of living last year was the largest in community history.

In November, consumer prices in Holland were 8.3 percent higher than a year earlier, while the corresponding figure for Germany was 6.8 percent and Belgium and Luxembourg 5.3 percent. October figures for France and Italy show that prices were up by 5.8 percent and Britain's joining the EEC on

Jan. 1, 1973.

Britain agreed that the EEC's farm regulations would come into force from Feb. 1, 1973, instead of April 1, 1972, as Britain had originally understood.

This was a compromise between Britain's views and those of Ireland and Denmark, which thought that the regulations should be applied immediately on entry.

Another point settled was Britain's acceptance of a recent decision by the Six limiting state incentives for new industrial developments to 20 percent of the total capital outlay.

Bratteli-Beattie Talks

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Danish Discount Rate Reduced to 7 Percent

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U.S. Jobless Rate Up To Near 9-Year High

U.S. Jobless Rate Up To Near 9-Year High

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP) — The nation's unemployment rate edged up to 6.1 percent last month, just below a nine-year high of 6.2 percent reached a year earlier, the government said today.

The December figure left 1971 with an average jobless rate of 5.9 percent, the worst in 10 years. An average of five million Americans were out of work all last year.

The news brought some from Democrats and predictions of better days to come from the administration.

Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., chairman of the Senate-House Economic Committee, said the figures are "disconcerting, if not bleak," and could indicate things are getting worse instead of better. Democratic national chairman Lawrence O'Brien said, "This must be Richard Nixon's last year in the White House."

But Secretary of Labor James D. Hodgson said the figures show a need for the tax cuts proposed by Mr. Nixon in August and passed by Congress last month.

"As the effects of these measures take hold during the year we can anticipate improvements," he said.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics said last year's average rate of unemployment was 5.9 percent up from 4.8 percent in 1970 and 3.5 percent in 1969.

It was the worst since 1961, when the jobless rate was 6.7 percent.

The 6.1 percent December jobless rate was up slightly from November's 6 percent and October's 5.8 percent. It was just below the 6.2 percent rate for December, 1970, when the jobless figure peaked at a nine-year high.

The jobless rate for non-whites jumped sharply from 9.3 percent in November to 10.3 percent last month. At the same time the rate for whites fell from 5.7 percent in November to 5.4 percent last month.

There was no change in the rate for adult men, at 4.4 percent, or for adult women, at 5.8 percent, but the rate for teenagers of both sexes edged up from 17 percent in November to 17.5 percent in December.

The nation's total civilian work force, which showed a sharp gain in November, was little changed.

In real numbers the total force tumbled from 85 million in November to 84.9 million in December. Adjusted for seasonal variations, the government figured the civilian work force at 85.2 million in November and 85.3 million in December.

The number of job seekers was 4.7 million in actual numbers, or 5.2 million seasonally adjusted.

For all of last year, the number of unemployed persons averaged 5 million, up 800,000 from 1970.

Role of Gold Is Essential, Citibank Says

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (CHT) — Any attempt to phase gold out of the international monetary system would be "a delicate, difficult and time-consuming process," First National City Bank said today in its 12th annual gold review.

British traders had warned that the surcharge would force Japan to switch more to European markets.

The institute's statistics showed Japanese exports to Britain had their most dramatic increase in November, with a rise of 23 percent over the previous month and of 54 percent over November 1970. For the Japanese, it was a new monthly peak in their sales to Britain.

"It is quite obvious that the shift in Japan's trading relations with the United States has had a great deal to do in boosting Japanese exports to Britain," an institute spokesman said.

Officials Concerned

British government trade officials declined to comment on the increase, but they are concerned about the trend. One official said, "We are beginning to experience what the Americans put up with for years before they adopted their economic measures."

However, fears of a full-scale Japanese export effort on Britain have been lessened by the international currency measures adopted last month.

Japan's exports to Britain from January to November 1971 totaled \$12.06 billion. The chief items were non-electrical machinery, office equipment, electronic calculators and textile machines, electrical machinery com-

prising mainly television, radio and audio equipment, and canned salmon and miscellaneous manufacturers.

British exports to Japan for the same period came to \$14.84 million. The main items supplied were jet engines, agricultural machines, miscellaneous manufactures and textile yarns and fabrics.

Fund System Is Based on Gold

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (CHT) — Any attempt to phase gold out of the international monetary system would be "a delicate, difficult and time-consuming process," First National City Bank said today in its 12th annual gold review.

The bank says gold could theoretically be replaced by SDRs if the major countries agree to it. But the SDRs system, which on Jan. 1 entered its third year, is still a tender plant.

Much will now depend on inter-governmental negotiations concerning the future of monetary

institutions and on how the necessary balance-of-payments adjustment will work out in actual practice, Citibank says.

Says Economy Improves

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP-DJ) — Tax reductions, the devolution of power and the resolution of uncertainties over exchange rates have reinforced the upward thrust of the U.S. economy, Citibank said in its January economic letter.

The measures taken by the Nixon administration are providing an added stimulus to an already expanding economy, it said.

One of the few clouds on the otherwise bright horizon, the bank warned, is the possibility of disturbances following last year's wide fluctuations in the growth of the U.S. money supply. Such swings in pursuit of interest-rate goals could pose a hurdle to continued expansion, the letter said.

Judge Grants Settlement in Lazard Case

By Terry Robards
NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (NYT) — A proposed \$1-million settlement of litigation arising from the sale by Lazard Frères & Co. of the Lazard Fund, Inc., in 1961 was approved yesterday by Federal Judge Murray L. Gurien.

The case has major implications and on how the necessary balance-of-payments adjustment will work out in actual practice, Citibank says.

Fed Raises Money Supply To 4.6% Rate

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.
NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (NYT) — The Federal Reserve appears finally to be achieving some success in causing the money supply—a widely watched indicator of credit policy—to show greater expansion than the tiny growth that has prevailed since last summer.

According to the weekly Fed data published yesterday, the money supply averaged \$238.1 billion in the four weeks ended Dec. 20, up \$800 million from the \$227.4 billion for the four weeks ended Dec. 1.

At an annual rate, these seasonally adjusted figures thus indicate an expansion during December of about 4.6 percent.

Such growth in the money supply—current in circulation plus most checking account balances—would still be below what is a presumed target of about 6 percent, but is sharply higher than the 1.1 percent rate of gain over the latest three months and the eight-tenths of 1 percent increase over the latest five months, according to data of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.

While it was noted that December is a month of strong seasonal influences and thus it is difficult to draw conclusions from any brief period, it was heartening to analysts that money was being released under \$600 million.

David C. Bewan, former chairman of the railroad's finance committee, and Charles J. Hodge, former chairman of the executive committee of what was then P.L. Dupont, Glencore Pagan, investment bankers for the railroad, returned Thursday in Philadelphia.

They were allowed to sign their own bonds.

N.Y. Prices Advance in Active Trade

Profit-Taking Affects Some Glamour Issues

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (NYT) — New York Stock Exchange prices posted a small advance today as profit-taking affected numerous issues in the wake of the week's strong advance.

The Dow Jones Industrial average, showing only slight changes during the day, gained 1.8 to finish at 910.27.

That gave the blue-chip index a net gain of better than 20 for the first trading week of 1972. It was a week that saw interest rates come down as stock prices went up, with the Dow itself surging past the chart barrier at 900.

American Motors moved to the top of the active list and rose 1.3 to 8. The nation's fourth-ranking automaker reported that unit sales for its latest quarter were the highest in six years.

During the late 1950s, American Motors was a sister of a stock, thanks to its compact car, as shares skyrocketed from around \$3 to more than \$30 within two years, adjusted for splits. General Motors rose 3.8 to 82.8, while Ford and Chrysler each rose by fractions.

Glamour stocks were clipped by profit-taking, and computer issues as a group turned down.

Levit Furniture fell 2 3/4 to 138 1/4 after rocketing 8 3/8 yesterday.

The number of job seekers was 4.7 million in actual numbers, or 5.2 million seasonally adjusted.

For all of last year, the number of unemployed persons averaged 5 million, up 800,000 from 1970.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and sales Friday Year ago

FOODS

Cocoa Accra, lb. 124.25 21.1

Coffee 4 Santos, lb. 4.44 32.1

TEXAS

Principles 65-80 25¢/lb. 18.14 18.14

METALS

Steel 100 ft. (14 ft.) 100 ft. 125.00 100.00

Iron 2.5 ft. Flat Bar, 100 ft. 125.00 100.00

Steel Prod No. 1, 100 ft. 125.00 100.00

Lead open 14.14 14.14

Copper, Jan. 48.10, March 48.65, May 49.20, July 49.30, Sept. 50.25, Dec. 50.80

Tin, 100 ft. 1.12 1.12

Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb. 1.70 1.70

SILVER, N.Y.C. 1,461.14 1.70

COMMODITY Indices

Money market funds 100

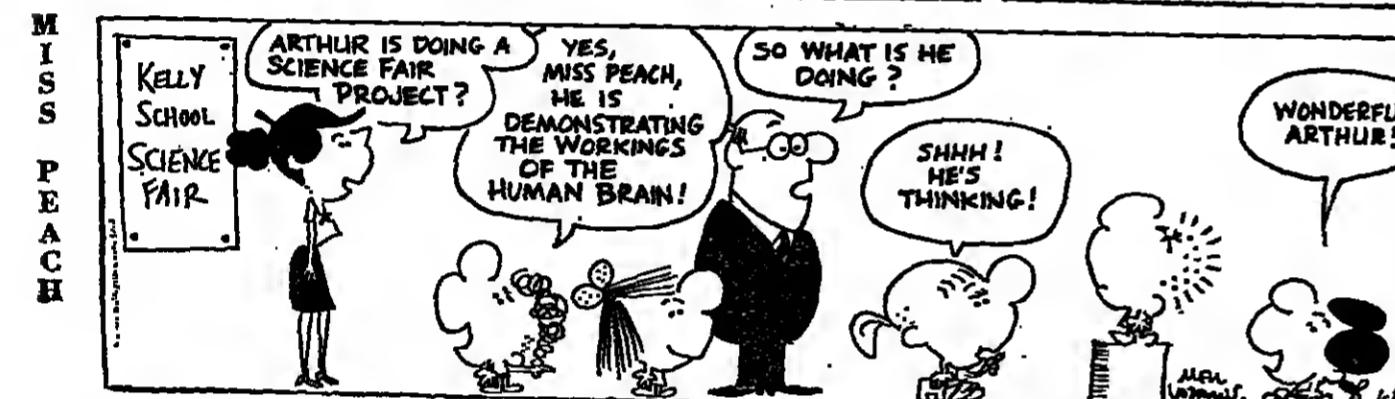
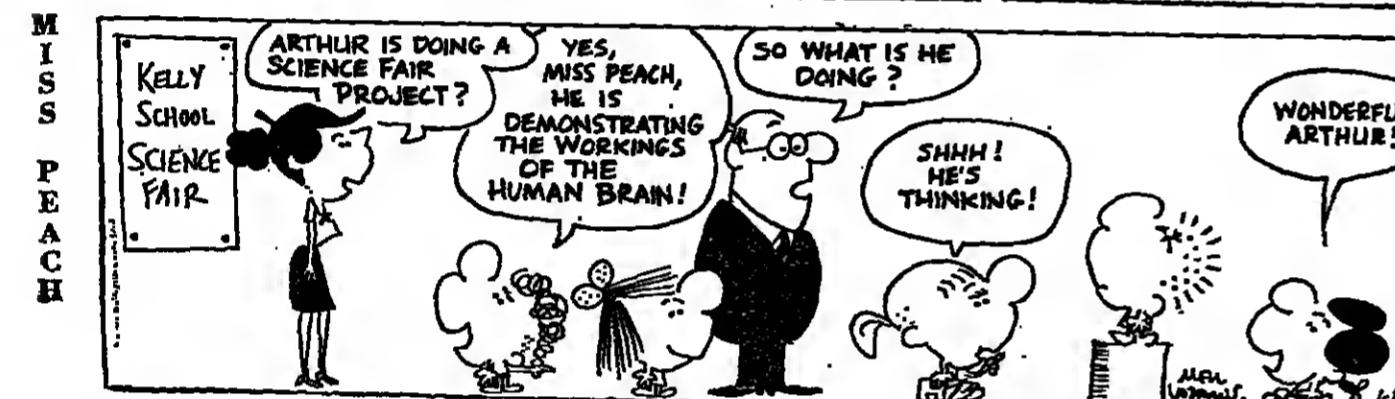
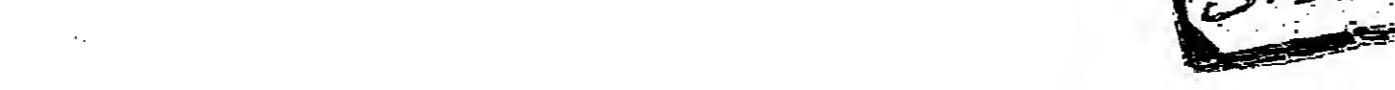
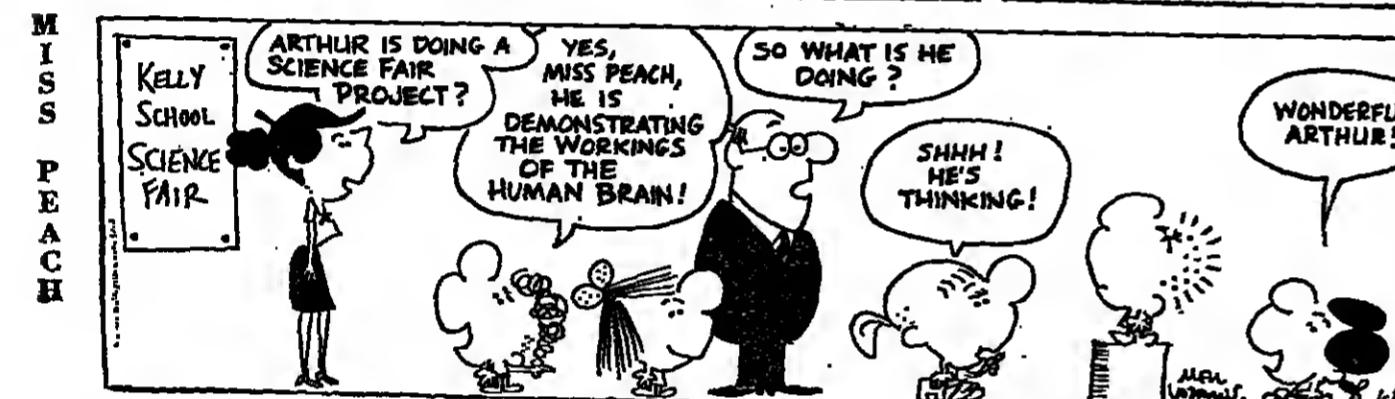
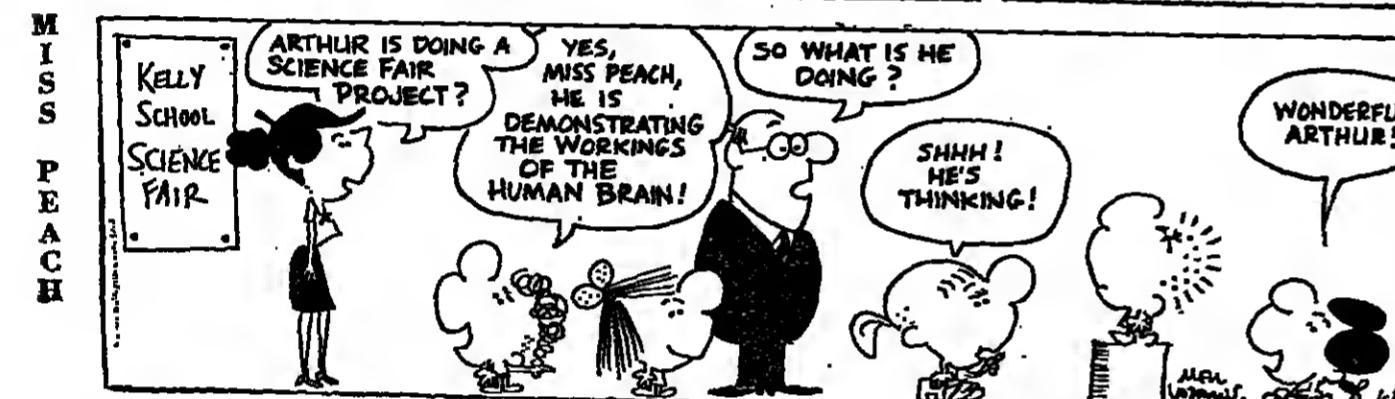
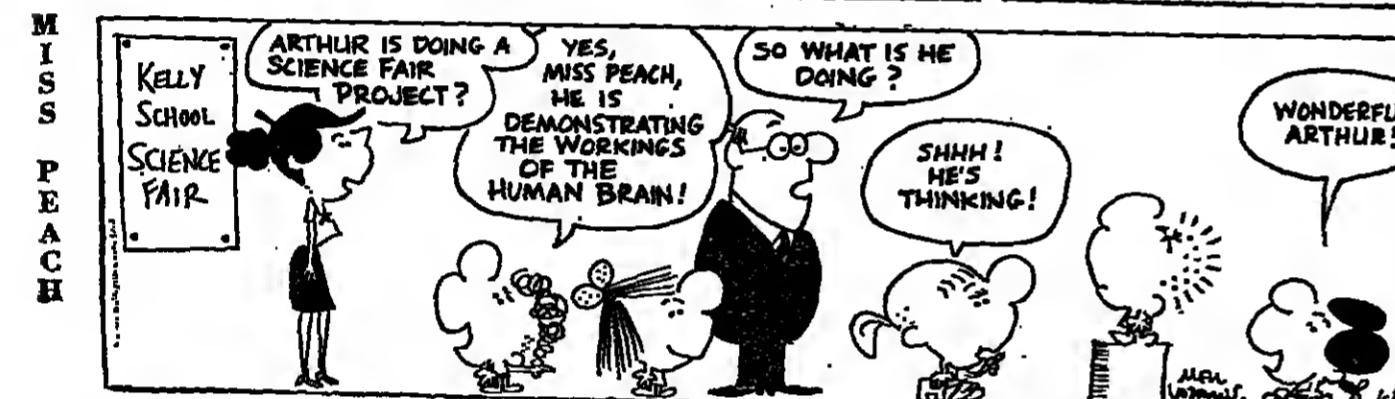
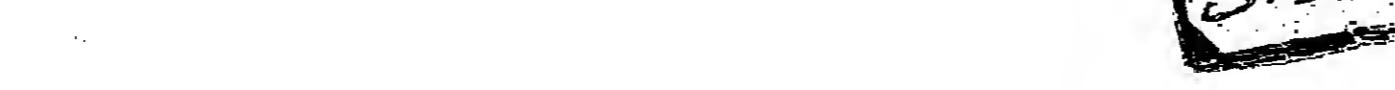
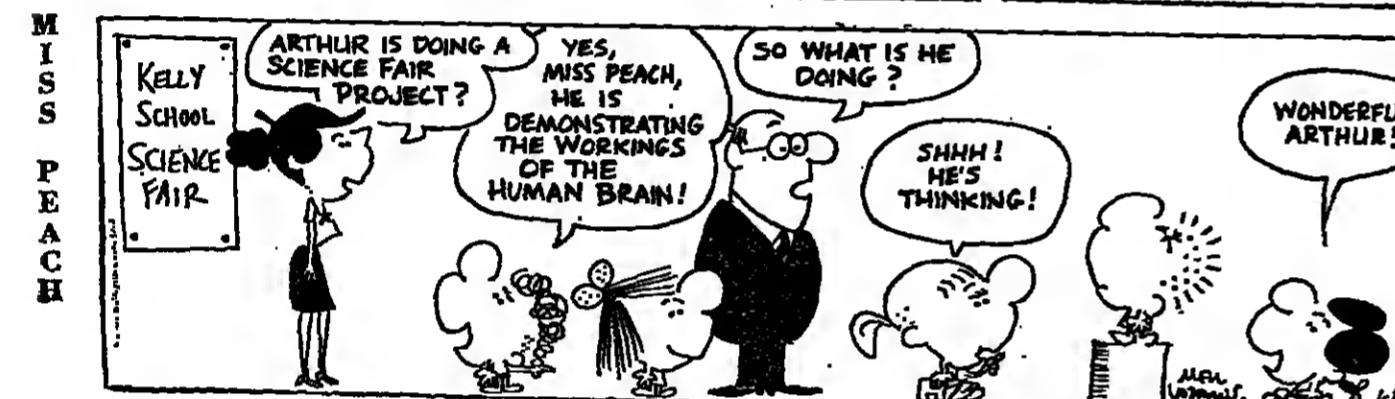
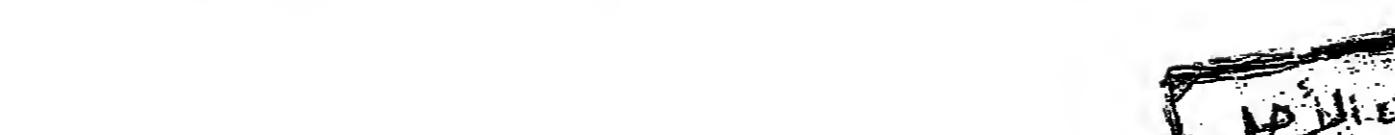
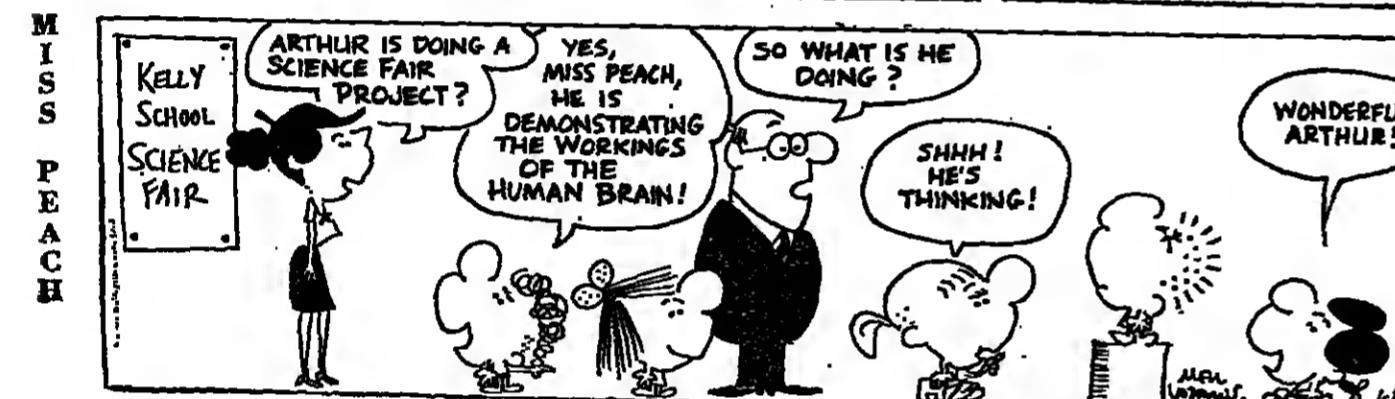
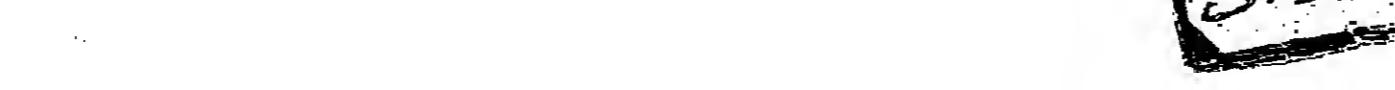
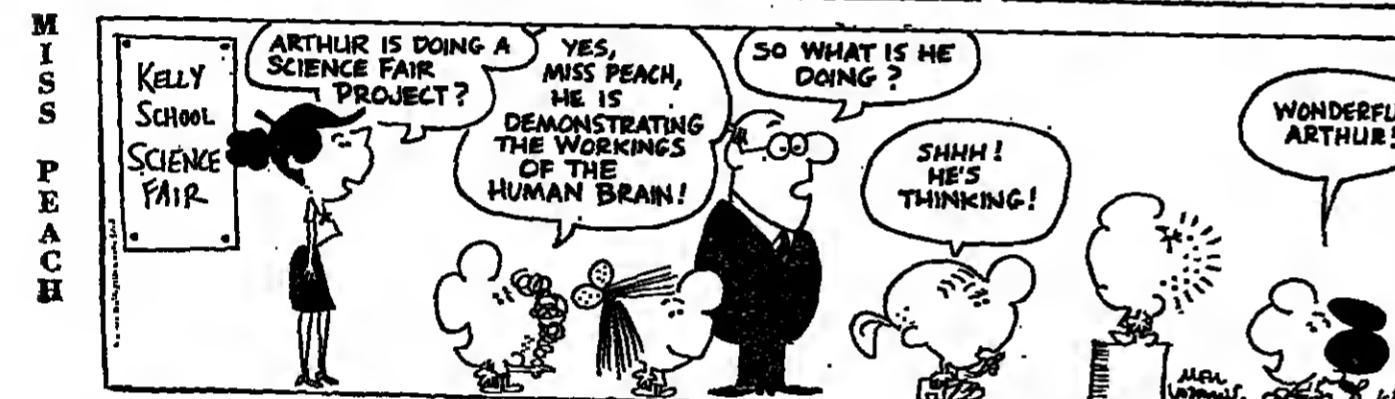
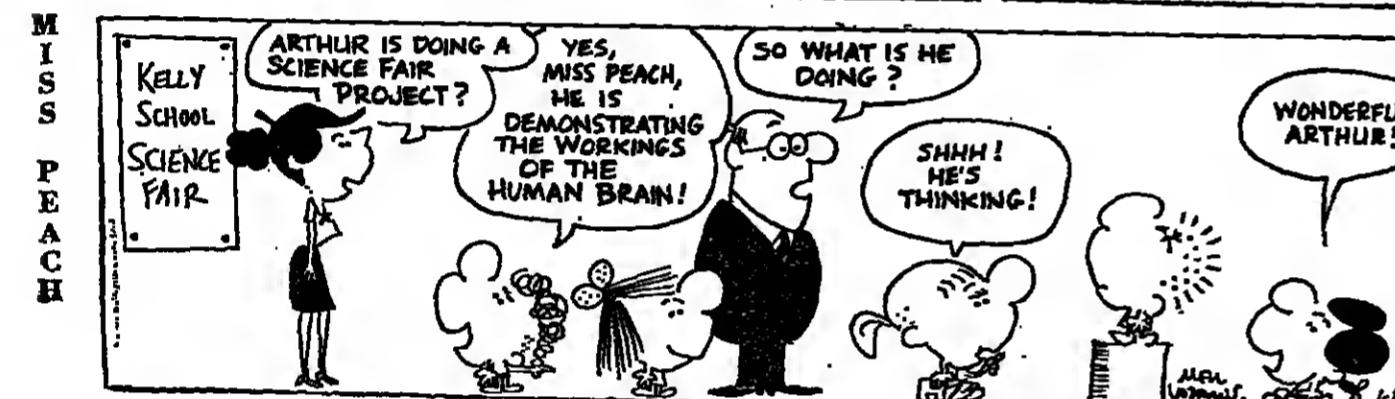
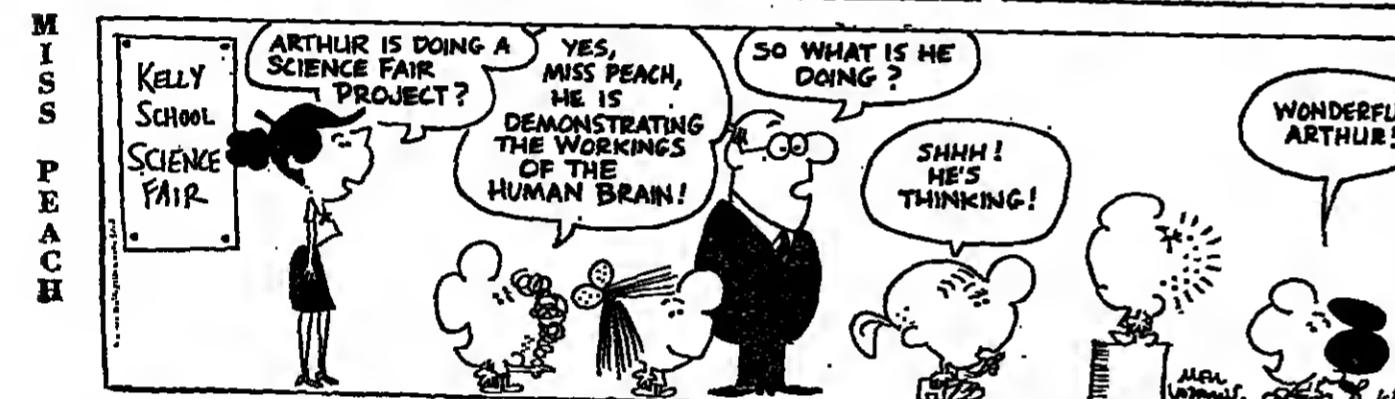
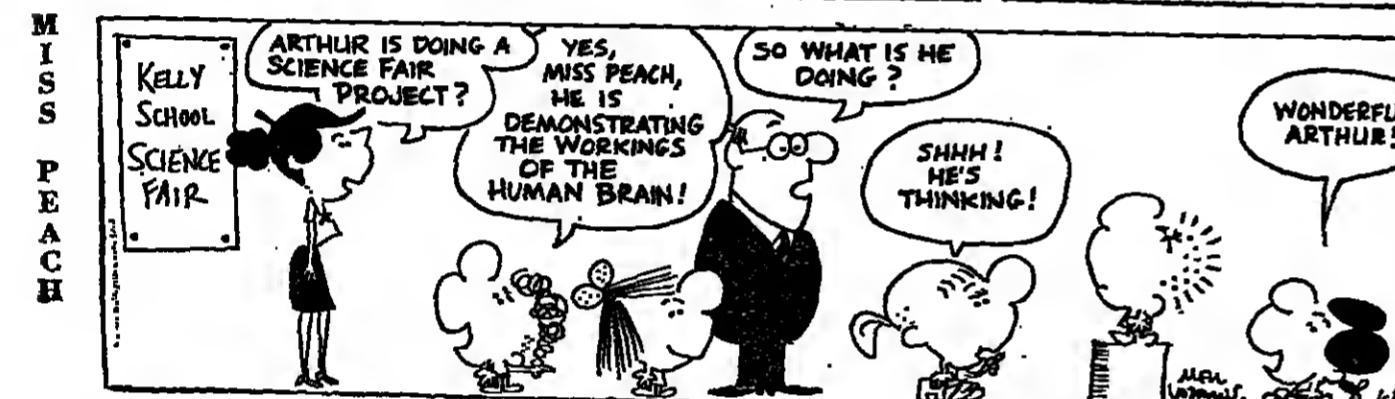
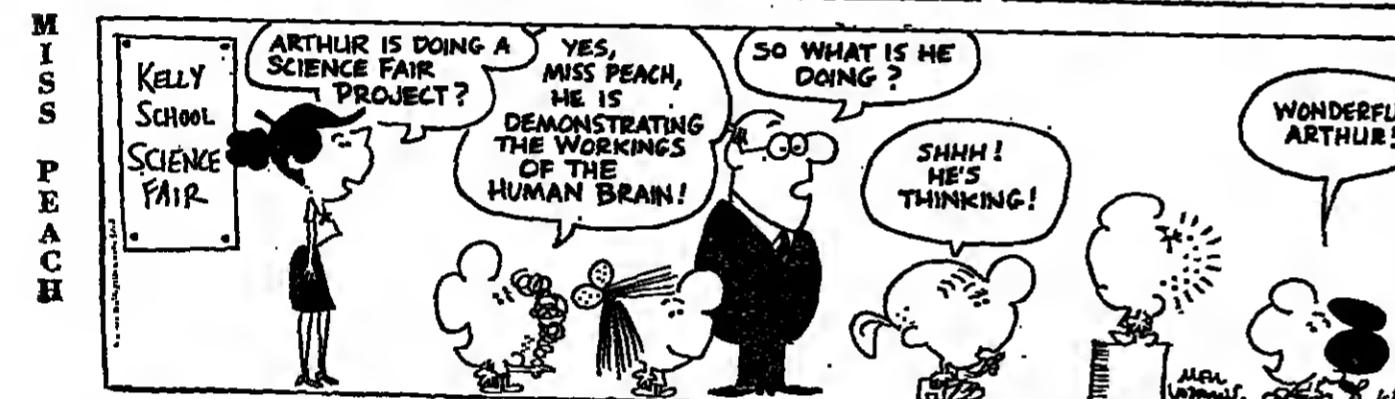
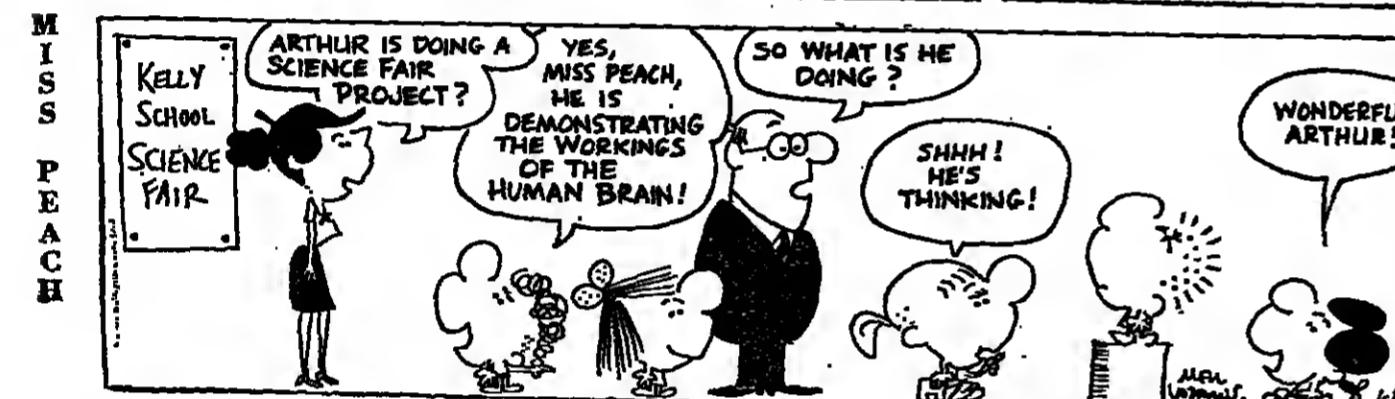
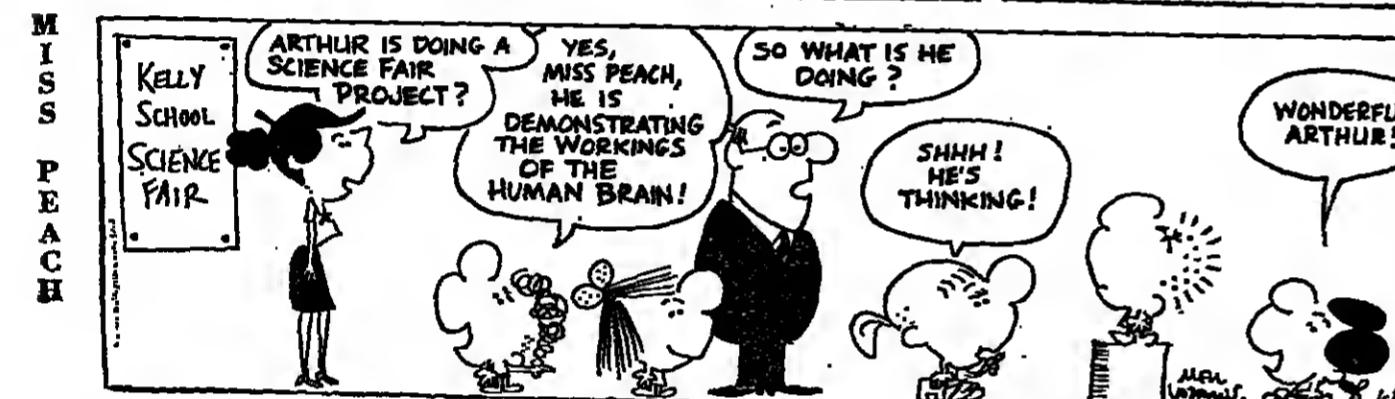
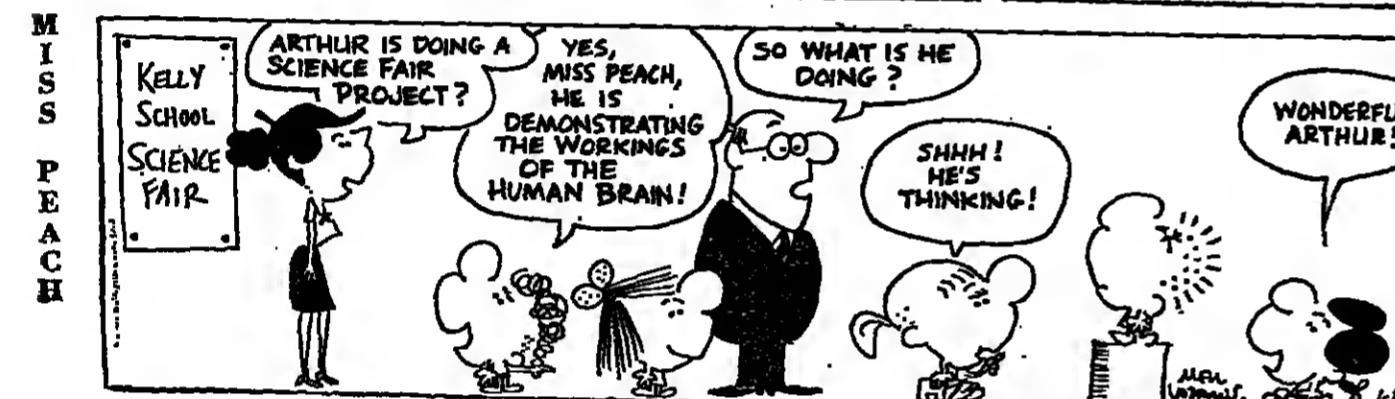
Dow Jones 1851 378.1 353.5

* Nominal.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK MARKETS		Jan. 7, 1972		1971-72	
World Sugar, No. 11; March 72-10-30		22.20	21.70	22.20	21.70
May 72-10-30		22.50	21.60	22.50	21.60
100-lb bag, f.o.b. port, nominal					
154.20, Jan. 7, 1972					
154.20, July 7, 1972					
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American Stock Exchange Trading



Giant Slalom in Yugoslavia**Miss Macchi of France Wins 4th in Row in World Cup Skiing**

By Mike Katz

MARIBOR, Yugoslavia, Jan. 7 (NYT).—Françoise Macchi won her fourth straight World Cup Alpine ski race today. The 20-year-old French girl began her streak before Christmas and each victory is adding to her self-assurance.

And Alpine skiing is so much a confidence game that every time she triumphs she gets that much tougher to beat the next time.

In the first two-run women's giant slalom in World Cup history, Miss Macchi was fastest on both heats for a total time of 2 minutes 11.68 seconds.

Second, in 2:12.52, was Michèle Jacot, the 1970 cup winner, who had begun this season so poorly that she was starting to worry about making the French team for the Winter Olympics in Sapporo, Japan.

The first five finishers, all favorites for Olympic medals, were starting contrasts. There was Miss Macchi, attacking each run ("In France, there is an expression that the best defense is a good offense") and laughing and joking between runs. There was Miss Jacot, quieter than usual, whispering that she need-

ed victory, or at least close second, to regain her confidence.

There was Anne-Marie Proell of Austria, last season's champion and this season's favorite, gritting her teeth and slamming her ski poles. For Miss Proell, third place is not good enough.

There was Betty Clifford, the enfant terrible of Canada, her emotions rising and falling with the minutes, at first elated, then dejected, finally satisfied.

Technically Correct

There was Barbara Cochran of Richmond, Va., almost introverted, in fourth place after the first run and saying she didn't think she could win. "The way I've been going in GS, I just like to finish high."

One of the best skiers technically, Miss Cochran has been perplexing. She is skiing well but not going fast. Before her second run today, she tried to psych herself by "thinking of things that would get me mad."

The best she could manage was to remember how Kiki Cuyler, a former U.S. star, used to tease her years ago.

Sandra Poulsen of Olympic Valley, Calif., joined Miss Cochran in the top 10 with a promising seventh-place finish.

Haker was timed in 2 minutes 1.12 seconds for the two runs with Alfred Hagn of West Germany second in 2:13.18.

Second, in 2:13.52, was the top U.S. finisher was Hank Kashiba of Old Forge, N.Y., who placed 12th in 2:05.08.

LEADING FINISHERS

1. Françoise Macchi	France	2:04.58-2:04.68-2:11.03
2. Michèle Jacot	Austria	2:07.51-2:09.01-2:12.03
3. Anne-Marie Proell	Austria	2:08.53-2:09.52-2:13.07
4. Betty Clifford	Canada	2:09.51-2:10.70-2:14.51
5. Barbara Cochran	Richmond, Va.	2:09.51-2:09.52-2:14.54
6. Hank Kashiba	Austria	2:09.50-2:09.52-2:15.70
7. Sandra Poulsen	Olympic Valley, Calif.	2:09.44-2:07.00-2:16.13
8. Marie-Thérèse Nadig	Switzerland	2:09.50-2:09.52-2:14.27
9. Wilfried Drexel	Austria	2:09.51-2:09.52-2:14.27
10. Karen Budde	Jackson, Miss.	2:09.51-2:09.52-2:14.27
11. Jacqueline Rödiger	Germany	2:10.05-2:09.57-2:14.62
12. Marilyn Cochran	Richmond, Va.	2:10.05-2:09.54-2:14.63
13. Patty Boydstone	McCall, Idaho	2:10.05-2:09.52-2:14.63
14. Hank Kashiba	Old Forge, N.Y.	2:10.05-2:09.52-2:14.63

WORLD CUP LEADERS

1. Françoise Macchi	France	112
2. Anne-Marie Proell	Austria	113
3. Jacqueline Rödiger	Germany	113
4. Betty Clifford	Canada	113
5. Michèle Jacot	Austria	114
6. Barbara Cochran	Richmond, Va.	114
7. Sandra Poulsen	Olympic Valley, Calif.	114
8. Marie-Thérèse Nadig	Switzerland	114
9. Wilfried Drexel	Austria	114
10. Hank Kashiba	Austria	114
11. Marilyn Cochran	Richmond, Va.	114

AUDIENCE PARTICIPATION—Members of the St. Louis Blues of the NHL charge into stand during melee with fans that lasted 25 minutes at Philadelphia against the Flyers. Coach Al Arbour and three Blues were arrested.

U.S. Sextet Is Trounced By Russia at New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—Anatoli Tarasov has been the Russian hockey coach for 25 years and the head man for the defending Olympic champions.

Tarasov said his long tenure is like what marriage is supposed to be, only better.

"We understand each other," said Tarasov, leaning against a corridor wall in Madison Square Garden, an interpreter at his side. He said he has been "for 25 years with one and the same team. When you have a wife for a quarter of a century, you can get bored. But you never get bored with a team. It is an exceptional joy of life."

Tarasov's well-drilled squad trounced the United States national team, 11-4, last night in an exhibition game. The Russian coach called the game "useful for both sides." But when asked what chance the young Americans might have for the Sapporo Olympics, he laughed.

"Just Supposing," Tarasov said. "Suppose we lose," the polyglot Russian said, sounding like he didn't believe such a thing could possibly happen. "You will still be disappointed. There are the Czechs, Finland and Sweden, getting the U.S. taller. A communications gap also developed between the Russian bench and referee Bob Giovatti."

There was a brief scuffle between the boards between Russia's Evgeny Mishakov and Keith Christiansen of the U.S. team.

Mishakov dropped his gloves to throw punches while the American can seemed intent on peaceful co-existence.

When it was over, both players were tagged with minor penalties, but Mishakov was also assessed a 10-minute match misconduct, which under international rules calls for his team to skate short-handed for the full span of the penalty.

Tarasov did not understand the ruling. It took a brief conference with much shrugging between the coach, his interpreter and the referee before things were straightened out. After the game, Tarasov still was puzzled.

"Tell me something," Tarasov said. "I did not understand. The referees were wrong and the police did nothing about it."

The U.S. squad, which beat the Czechs twice in World Cup play, were in last night's game for 10 scoreless minutes. Then the Russians struck for three goals in 57 seconds and before the period was over, it was 5-0.

Three of the goals were scored by Vladimir Petrov, a 25-year-old center, described by Tarasov as having "an exceptionally beautiful Russian wife. He loves hockey and he loves his wife."

The Russians added three more.

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"It's just like a tennis elbow, except that it's at the base of the heel," the 21-year-old Liquori disclosed by phone, diagnosing the injury that has threatened his Olympic gold-medal hopes in the 1,500-meter run. "For a while, I couldn't put any weight on it."

Liquori, the world's No. 1 miler last year, said doctors have described his ailment as a "sheath over tendons that kept ripping in my foot every time I ran."

"It's starting to come around," the former Villanova University runner continued. "But my indoor program is out the window, and I'm not certain what my outdoor schedule will be now."

Liquori said the mental adjustment of not being able to run was almost as tortuous for him as the continuous pain that necessitated hours of whirlpool therapy and sound treatments and, finally, cortisone injections.

"It never dawned on me before that I'd have to stop running," Liquori said. "After I got hurt, I took a longer look at things and realized that I better take it easy. I started to realize how long it was toward September and the Olympics [the finals of the 1,500-meter run at Munich] are scheduled for Sept. 9] and how much my future meant, not only in track but away from it."

Liquori has substituted swimming, weightlifting and studying for long hours of roadwork and said he feels strong from the physical activity. He has jogged only briefly in recent weeks and remains uncertain over whether to undergo an operation or wait until after the Olympics.

"The doctor said it might take three months to get back after an operation," he said. "Jumbo [Liquori's coach, Jim Elliott] would like me to get the operation over with if it only involves six weeks. We're going to talk it over again. For now, though, I just want everything to heal."

"Every time I worked out, it got worse and more scar tissue built up," the Cedar Grove, N.J., Olympian said. "One day, I tried three one-mile runs in five minutes. The next day, I couldn't walk."

The United States has not won an Olympic gold medal in the 1,500 since the 1968 Games. Liquori completed an undefeated campaign of mile races last year, including a thrilling victory over

every one of his opponents.

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Liquori, Set Back by Injury, Retains Hope for Olympics

By Neil Amdur

JIM RYAN, the world record-holder, in their "Dream Mile" (3 minutes 54.6 seconds) at Philadelphia.

"It's half off my rocker," the three-time National Collegiate Outdoor titlist said of the early fear that his career might be finished. "After last year, I was really looking forward to training."

The Russians added three more.

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ABA Results

Thursday's Games

Dallas 104, Memphis 103 (Freeman 25,

R. Jones 12; Williams 22; Neumann 15;

Chapman 10; Rich Jones 10;

McCoy 10; third quarter 10; overtime 10)

Virginia 102, Atlanta 98 (Brown 24;

C. Scott 22; Varga 18; Swift 14;

Squires were sparked by Roland Taylor, who came off the bench to score 10 points in 10 minutes and score four straight driving lay-ups.

Portland 102, Denver 98 (Holloman

12; Johnson 10; Jackson 10; Williams 10; third quarter 10; overtime 10)

Philadelphia 102, Boston 98 (Fitzgerald 22;

McGinn 10; Jackson 10; Williams 10; third quarter 10; overtime 10)

Baltimore 102, New Jersey 98 (Fitzgerald 22;

McGinn 10; Jackson 10; Williams 10; third quarter 10; overtime 10)

Washington 102, San Antonio 98 (Fitzgerald 22;

McGinn 10; Jackson 10; Williams 10; third quarter 10; overtime 10)

Seattle 102, Milwaukee 98 (Fitzgerald 22;

McGinn 10; Jackson 10; Williams 10; third quarter 10; overtime 10)

Phoenix 102, Los Angeles 98 (Fitzgerald 22;

McGinn 10; Jackson 10; Williams 10; third quarter 10; overtime 10)

Art Buchwald

Coach Nixon at Work

WASHINGTON—It is no secret that not only is President Nixon the Number One football fan in the United States, but that he also has been instrumental in calling the plays for several football teams.

Washington Redskins fans learned, much to their chagrin, that the President suggested an "end-around" play to George Allen which he said he'd like to see the Redskins use against San Francisco. Allen used it when the Redskins were on San Francisco's 10-yard line and Roy Jefferson was thrown for a loss to the 22. The Redskins never recovered from the play.

But President Nixon does not discourage easily, and last week it was reported in all the newspapers that he called Don Shula, coach of the Miami Dolphins, at 1:30 a.m. and told him he wanted him to try a pass to end Paul Warfield on a "down and in" pattern against the Dallas Cowboys in the Super Bowl.

How does the President of the United States, with all the problems and worries of the world on his shoulders, find time to call pro football plays?

* * *

Here's how it's done:

Every morning when the President gets up, he is given a football briefing by Henry Kissinger on what took place during the night at all the camps. (When Billy Kilmer, the Redskin quarterback, got into a fight at a Toddle House restaurant a month ago, Kissinger woke up the Pres-



ident at 3 o'clock in the morning to break the news to him.) But usually, most football problems during the night are handled by the White House duty officer, who prepares the summations for Kissinger in the morning.)

* * *

After the briefing, the President has a breakfast meeting with the National Strategic Football Agency, a top-secret group of men who advise him on the options he has regarding the various teams.

Richard Helms of the CIA reports to the President on injuries the players have sustained. He also shows the latest photographs taken by his agents who have infiltrated the teams, usually as water boys. Then he gives estimates of what each team should do on the following weekend and the point-spreads which his computer people have figured out.

The head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff then gives his presentation, using graphs, to show the weaknesses of the offensive and defensive teams, and makes a case for more aerial bombing to avoid casualties on the ground.

* * *

He is followed by "Jimmy the Greek" Snyder, one of the few outsiders who attends these meetings. Jimmy the Greek makes the betting line for all the football games, and President Nixon relies on his advice as much as anybody he talks to. (The President also has a hot-line to Howard Cosell when he needs a piece of information fast.)

After the President hears out all his advisers, he goes alone into his private office in the Executive Office Building with a yellow-lined legal pad, to decide what to do.

Should he tell Don Shula to call a screen pass or a draw play? Should he advise Shula to go for the bomb, despite public opinion against it? Or should he ask the coach to try an "end-around" play again, even though it didn't work for the Redskins?

The President can get the best advice from every source. He can call on the greatest football minds in the country for guidance, and he has all the intelligence services in the country at his disposal. But when it comes down to the final decision, only Mr. Nixon can make it. And that's what makes the presidency of the United States the loneliest job in the world.

Xenophon's Tomb Reported Found

ATHENS, Jan. 7 (AP)—A tomb discovered in a cemetery dating to the 4th or 3d century B.C. near ancient Olympia, is believed to be that of Greek historian and general Xenophon, a Greek archaeologist said in a report released today.

The archaeologist, Dora Karagiorgas, reported that among the 20 tombs found near ancient Olympia, evidence indicated that one elaborate one belonged to Xenophon's family. Xenophon lived in exile near ancient Olympia for over 20 years.

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